The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK POLITICS.

THE LIBERAL FARCE AND THE DEMOCRATIC FAILURE.

RESULTS OF THE ACTION OF COCHRANE'S "CONVENTION"—UNDISGUISED CONTEMPT FOR THE "LIBERAL" MOVEMENT—THE DEMOCRATIC BUNGLE—TILDEN'S CHANCES—TWENTY-SIXTH AND TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—THE ASSEMBLY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ELMIRA, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1874.

Since the melancholy "Liberal" farce and the Democratic mistake at Albany on Wednesday I have gone through several counties of the State and talked with many well-informed people in various portions of the State. The general impression is that Republican prospects, so far as the State ticket is concerned, have been greatly improved by late events. John Cochrane and his gang have succeeded only in earning public contempt. Their proceedings showed so plainly that they were for sale to the highest bidder that the little respect which was still entertained for the Liberal movement in several counties of the State has entirely disappeared. If nominations had been made the case would hardly have been any better for poor John, for Church would inevitably have been named for Governor, and everybody would have known that such action would have been part of a bargain with certain Democratic leaders to force Tilden off the track. All of Cochrane's polysyllabic platitudes could not have hidden that fact from the public view, any more than they did deceive anybody as to the actual results and real purpose of his "convention." He and his scanty following were so manifestly up for a market that their pretense of devotion to purity and principle in the administration of public affairs was, in Bowery parlance, entirely "too thin." The adjournment until the 29th inst. has been received as nothing better than the shrewd discretion of free-booters in politics to get a better price. Nominations would have been nothing more than evidence that the Liberals had been bought, and the consideration paid over. In any case, poor John would have had a fair chance for nothing better than public derision and contempt. From what I have heard and seen since Wednesday, it is quite certain he has been eminently successful in securing both. This City, for example, used to be a hot-bed of "Liberalism." Sam. Faber, who then edited the *Advertiser*, went over in the first flush of the movement, and attempted to take the paper with him, in which effort he signally failed. His example, however, did have some little effect upon thoughtless people, and for a time the Liberals were supposed to have some respectable showing in Chemung. The election of 1872, however, almost destroyed them, and they have now been utterly extinguished by Cochrane's wonderful convention. There is nobody left but Mayor Caldwell. Some of them, like Faber, have gone over without disguise to the Democrats, and the others have returned to the Republican Party. So far as I can learn this is true all over the State, and the present condition of affairs will continue, no matter what poor John may do in the future. It is safe to take the odds that the curtain has been rung down on the sorry farce of Liberalism.

While this is the ridiculous plight of Cochrane's squad, thanks to the marvelous stupidity and bungling of "Joe" Warren and Jarvis Lord, the Democrats are in hardly better condition. I find a deal of soreness through the State as the result of the now famous conference at Albany. The gentlemen who assumed to be the Democratic leaders in the interior of the State have gone home disappointed and disgusted, and it is hardly possible that their feeling will not crop out in the Syracuse Convention on Wednesday. They may acquiesce in the nomination of Tilden, which their blundering has assured, but it is almost certain that in some way they will attempt to have revenge for the crushing defeat they received from the wary politician of New-York. They went to Albany to make sure of the nomination of Judge Church, and they only succeeded in rendering the candidacy of that gentleman before the convention impossible. For the foolish predicament in which they find themselves and their candidate they have to thank the veteran Tilden, and they can hardly be blamed for thinking of him with a good deal of bitterness. The general result of the Church movement has been to disorganize and dishearten the Democracy. It was based upon the assumption, which is quite general in the State, that success could only be secured with Judge Church, and now that it is absolutely certain he will not be the nominee, the Democrats are looking to the future with gloomy forebodings. In some few towns like Aurora, where the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited by local authority, their unquenched thirst will drive them to extraordinary exertion, with the hope that a Democratic victory will create a public sentiment in the State which will render the absurdity of a town without whisky impossible. But it is already evident that, as a general rule, there will be no enthusiasm for Tilden. He has no hold upon the masses, and the general impression that he is doomed to defeat which has been produced by the Albany conference has put an end to what little ardor the Democrats had begun to show in the contest. In some localities Mr. Tilden's very virtues will lose him votes. In Syracuse, for example, the faithful have pleasant memories of the prodigality of Tweed, and they mourn as those who cannot be comforted for the money he was accustomed to scatter about him so profusely when attending State conventions. They imagine that Mr. Tilden had something to do with putting an end to these good old times, and they propose to get square with him. The general unpopularity of Mr. Tilden, and the indifference which has been caused by the Albany conference, make him a highly desirable Democratic candidate.

Coming now to deal with matters more in detail, some words must be said concerning certain Congressional districts, in regard to which nothing has yet been stated. First among these is the Twenty-sixth, composed of the Counties of Cayuga, Wayne, and Seneca. There is no contest here for the Republican nomination, and Hon. Charles D. MacDougall, of Auburn, the present member, will be the unanimous choice of the convention. Last year these counties gave Thayer 12,849 votes and Willers 10,431, being a Republican majority of 2,418. The election of Mr. MacDougall is therefore certain. The counties have five members of Assembly, of which last year four were Republicans and one a Democrat. This proportion will probably be maintained this year, but it is only proper to say that there is some little trouble in one of the Cayuga districts, resulting from local causes. Both districts of the counties are, however, so largely Republican that it seems hardly possible that either can be lost. The general feeling in these counties is unfriendly to ex-State treasurer Gov. Dix is extremely popular with all classes, and will poll a large vote. Aside from him, there is no decided opinion in reference to candidates, and any proper selections which may be made by the Utica Convention will be heartily supported.

The Twenty-ninth District, comprising the Counties of Chemung, Steuben, and Allegany, is not in so good shape. The present member is Hon. H. Boardman Smith, of this city, who is now Chairman of the House Committee on Elections, but he is not in the contest. Some time ago Mr. Smith publicly and positively announced that he would not be a candidate. A new man having, therefore, to be fought, the sentiment of the district accorded the nomination to Steuben, but unfortunately that county has had some little difficulty in selecting the individual. When the convention met in one of the Assembly districts to choose delegates to the Congressional Convention, the majority favored Mr. Philo Hakes and named delegates in his interest. A minority then seceded, and meeting irregularly pretended to select delegates in favor of Mr. John N. Hungerford, of Corning. It is the general opinion that the Hakes delegates will be admited, and as he has Allegany County, and probably Chemung also, his nomination seems certain. In addition to Mr. Hungerford, Dr. Hull is also contesting the Steuben delegates with Mr. Hakes, and he is, therefore, one of the latest illustrations of the truth that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. The contest in Steuben has been somewhat bitter, and some Republicans fear that it will not serve to increase the party strength, especially in the Assembly contest. This is to be regretted, for the district has of late become rather close. Last year these counties gave Thayer 14,954 votes, and Willers 13,817, leaving a Republican majority of 1,137. It is evident, therefore, that the Republicans must select a strong candidate for Congress, and work for him with energy, in order to secure a respectable victory. This district has four Assemblymen, and last year they were equally divided between the two parties; but there is some danger that this year the Democrats will secure a majority of the delegation. In the first Steuben district S. D. Shattuck, Democrat, had 455 majority, while in the second Charles F. Houghton, Republican, had only 288 majority. Taken in connection with the strife in the county for Congressman, these figures are unpleasantly suggestive, but they should not be received as conclusive proof that the Democrats can in any case secure the Second District. Harmony and hard work among the Republicans can make it absolutely certain, and it is even within their power to redeem the First District, as in 1872 it gave Thomas M. Fowler, Republican, 22 majority, and in the previous year gave the same gentleman 313 majority. Indeed, the district is really Republican and should be reclaimed, but it is perhaps too much to hope that it can be this year. The Democrats will make a desperate effort to carry it, as, indeed, they will all districts where they have the slightest chance. I was particularly impressed with this fact by the information I obtained in Tompkins County yesterday. That the Democrats should consider this district debatable ground is in itself sufficient evidence that they intend to obtain control of the Assembly if possible. Tompkins County last year elected Wm. L. Bostwick, Republican, over two competitors, by 87 majority, but in the previous year it elected Anson W. Knettles by 513 majority over Geo. W. Schuyler, a Liberal, and in 1871 gave Mr. Knettles 1,273 majority. The county is and always has been, under ordinary circumstances, strongly Republican, and it should not this year be admitted by the Republicans to be doubtful. Mr. Bostwick will again be the Republican candidate, and Mr. Schuyler will be the Democratic nominee. This latter gentleman will indeed be presented to the Syracuse Convention as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, but there is not the slightest chance of his nomination, and the movement in his favor for that office is only intended to strengthen him for the Assembly race. The Republicans of Tompkins have a hard fight before them to secure the Assemblyman, but they are aware of the fact and declare that they intend to win. With this feeling prevailing among them, Tompkins can be safely set down on the Republican side. While dealing with the Assembly, I may add that the Democratic chances of securing the Tioga member have entirely faded away. When I last wrote from this portion of the State, some little danger was apprehended from the Temperance movement. But this no longer exists. Mr. Landfield, who has latterly represented the district, has retired from the contest, and the Republicans intend to nominate some one who will be acceptable to all classes of their voters. The names of several such gentlemen are mentioned, any one of whom can be easily elected. In Broome, Mr. Sherwood is to be returned, and, upon the whole, the Assembly outlook in this portion of the State is encouraging. It might be better in Cayuga and Steuben, but to anticipate disaster in either of those counties is to avert it. Both may therefore be considered safe.

IMPOSING RELIGIOUS CEREMONIALS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 13.—The ceremonies attending the reopening of the renovated Church of the Assumption to-day were of the most solemn character, and were witnessed by a vast multitude. Bishop Wood celebrated Pontifical mass, and Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, preached an eloquent sermon. Bishops O'Hara, of Scranton; Shanahan, of Harrisburg, and Dominic, of Pittsburg, and many priests, including Vicar General Carter, Pastor of the church; Vicar General Walsh, Dr. Hartman, Rev. J. F. Spaulding, of New-York; Father James O'Reilly, P. R. O'Rielly, M. Flan, J. J. Elcock, F. P. O'Neill, P. A. Daily, James Maginn, J. J. McElroy, and George Sniel. Music was given by a full choir and grand orchestra, directed by Mr. Thomas E. Harkins, President of the Philadelphia Musical Association. As the ecclesiastical body entered the church Hassler's Festival March was performed and the Te Deum sung. Then came Haydn's Grand Mass No. 16, in B flat, with Mozart's third motet at offertory. The decorations, ceremonies, and music were grand. At the Vesper service the sermon was delivered by Dr. Spaulding. The church is considered one of the neatest Gothic structures in America.

CHURCH REOPENING IN HUDSON, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Rev. Dr. J. McClellan Holmes, of the First Reformed Church, in this city, after an absence of four months in Europe, returned to his pastoral charge to-day, and preached a most affecting and eloquent sermon to a vast congregation from the text: "Now, therefore, we are all here present before God."

THE SEIZURE OF ARMS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—The *Picayune* publishes an address, signed by fifty persons and business firms, calling a meeting at Clay Statue at 11 o'clock A. M., Monday, to consider the matter of the seizure of private fire-arms by the State authorities. It is understood that messengers to-day notified the White Leaguers to attend, as it is intended to make a demonstration in force.

MUSICAL GOSSIP.

AMONG THE SONG-BIRDS AND BEHIND THE SCENES.

A ROYAL MUSICIAN—THE MODERN PRIMA DONNA—NIGHTINGALES IN RIVALRY.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1874.

The Duke of Edinburgh, from his persistent attachment to the metropolis, ought to be created and called Marquis or Earl of London. Not only will he not absent himself from the capital during the present much misrepresented season, when "every one" is supposed to be at the sea-side, in the Highlands, or on the Continent; he even permits himself to appear in public, and a few nights ago attended M. Hervé's promenade concerts in a semi-official manner. On the occasion of this species of state visit, formally announced beforehand, the programme was made up of pieces whose names had been previously submitted to and approved by the Prince: and permission was at the same time obtained from him to include in the performance that "Galatea Waltz" on which he rests his claims to consideration as a musical composer. It is amusing to see the importance attached by this Prince of the Blood to the little reputation accruing to him from a piece of dance music, which Strauss certainly could not have written, and which Offenbach and Hervé would equally disavow. It consists, like most waltzes, of an introduction, four or five "numbers," and a coda; and of the "numbers" only the first is really tuneful. But though tuneful the theme is not new. It is, in fact, imitated closely, though perhaps unconsciously, from a waltz by Olivier Metra called "Les Roses," of which, indeed, the first four bars are not merely imitated but reproduced, note for note, in the opening movement of the "Galatea." The waltz is fairly enough written for the orchestra, that being a matter in which his Royal Highness would naturally be helped, or at least counseled, by his friend, preceptor, and constant companion, Mr. Arthur Sullivan; and it must, in justice, be added that the public seem to like it, and that they always applaud it and ask for it a second time. The applauders, however, of the "Galatea Waltz" may, I think, be divided into two classes, those who admire music from a member of the royal family as they would admire music from heaven; and those who, with a touch of cynicism in their composition, think it "rather a lark" to clap their hands and call out "bravo" to a Royal Highness until the said Royal Highness comes forward and bows from the front of his box as any fiddler might do. Nero (to whom in other respects one would not compare the Duke of Edinburgh) bowed in the same way, at the end of a successful violin solo to the public of Rome. The Duke's fanaticism for music has lately shown itself in the form—familiar to Continental potentates—of a passion for distributing titles and decorations among his artistic favorites. As heir to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg he seems already to have full command over its stars, garters, and nobiliary parchments. He has made Mme. Nilsson member of some Saxe-Coburg order, and has created Mr. Arthur Sullivan a Saxe-Coburg knight of the second class. No wonder that Mr. Sullivan looked beaming the other night as he sat in his knightly pride (of the second class) by the side of his royal patron at the promenade concerts, listening with ecstasy to the strains of the "Galatea Waltz."

As for Mme. Nilsson, she started some weeks ago with her Saxe Coburg decoration, via Germany and Sweden, for Russia, and it already seems an age, though it is in fact only a month, since Mme. Nilsson, Mme. Patti, and the rest of our prima donnas took formal leave of us until next season. The last appearance of the prima donna for the season is usually made either on the stage at her own benefit, or in a box at the benefit of a rival, when she goes through a certain amount of dumb applause, or of the rival of a rival, when she applauds with genuine enthusiasm. I like her best at her own benefit. Then she is lyrical, expansive, and sincere. The public is delighted with her, and she is delighted both with herself and with the public. It is interesting, however, to see her at the benefit of a rival, and to note how her seemingly energetic clapping of hands is attended by no sound. Even this visible, but by no means audible, demonstration of approval is not always indulged in when the object of so much carefully-guarded admiration happens not to be in a position to observe it. "Giulietta, my love," I once heard a prima donna's prudent mamma say to her somewhat thoughtless—but perfectly natural—daughter at the benefit of one of her rivals—a certain Mlle. Chanterelle: "Giulietta, my love, Mlle. Chanterelle is on the stage and you are not applauding!" "What is the use of applauding, mamma!" replied the impulsive young girl; "she is not looking this way." "No, my love," returned the mamma; "but her friends are." Thus admonished, Giulietta began to applaud with much apparent violence. I warned her that if she did not control the expression of her ardor her gloves would suffer for it. But, somehow, they did not split. At the benefit of the rival of a rival, the prima donna renews, without being aware of it, the policy which in modern times has been especially associated with the Austrian Empire, but which is as old as the art of government itself. Giulietta dislikes Chanterelle heartily, because Chanterelle, like herself, is a light soprano, and is always trying to cut her out in her best parts. Paulina, however, who appears at the same theatre as Chanterelle, and divides with her the attention and admiration of the public, is a "dramatic" soprano; so that her success, however much it may annoy Chanterelle, will never disturb Giulietta's peace of mind. On the contrary, every triumph gained by Paulina at Chanterelle's expense will fill Giulietta's heart with joy. Hence at Paulina's benefit she applauds without reserve and without caring what happens to her gloves. But that it would spoil the effect of her toilette she would be ready to take her gloves off and applaud with her naked hands. She at the same time urges her friends to throw bouquets to Paulina, and herself presents her with a wreath; does, in fact, all she can to strengthen Paulina, whom she does not fear, so as to weaken Chanterelle, whose increasing reputation sometimes alarms her. All this is very sad; but it is also very natural and rather amusing.

When the the last bouquet has been thrown, when the last rival has been feebly, and the last rival's rival forcibly, applauded, the prima donna prepares to start on her travels. A prima donna who is not "accustomed to travel" must be either very young or can have met with no great success. The truly successful prima donna, whose name, a hundred years hence, will occupy a place in the history of her art, knows the whole civilized world—and Roumania, perhaps, besides. She may even have been to Egypt; nothing is more likely than that she will, at some time or other, have sung for the Viceroy—London, Paris, and St. Petersburg, as a matter of course; Vienna, Berlin, and Brussels, if she has cared to accept the engagements sure to have been offered to her in those capitals; New-York, beyond a doubt, and possibly she will have gone from New-York west to San Francisco, or south to New-Orleans. If diplomatists lived several centuries and could go on for two or three hundred years without being placed "in disposibility," a diplomatist would now and then see as much of the world and of those courts which, after all, form a very important part of the world, as a few celebrated prima donnas do now. Embassadors, sooner or later, publish their memoirs; but no prima donna has yet published hers. Perhaps prima donnas are less observant than embassadors. It is their part, moreover, to communicate impressions rather than to receive them, nor do those who possess the gift of song possess necessarily, in any very full development, that of speech, whether by word of mouth or through the pen. Otherwise a prima donna in the course of her career is sure to come into contact, not only with the directors of all the great opera-houses, but also with the chiefs of all the great Governments of the world. Indeed, more than one prima donna might be mentioned who has conversed more or less intimately with at least three or four Emperors. "Which of them," I asked one day of a very able vocalist (not, however, a prima donna) who enjoyed a large acquaintance among crowned heads, "do you like best?" "The Emperor Alexander," she replied, "gives the best jewelry." Another of more refinement selected Napoleon III., saying: "He is the most gentlemanly Emperor I know." ("C'est l'Empereur le plus comme il faut que je connais." S. E.

LIBERAL-DEMOCRATS OF DUTCHESS.

BITTER STRIFE IN THE TENT OF THE HAPPY FAMILY—MACHINATIONS OF THE WHITE-HOUSE CLIQUE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sunday, Sept. 13, 1874.

Notwithstanding a strained official announcement by Cyrus Swan, Chairman of the Liberal Democratic County Committee of Dutchess, that the greatest harmony exists in the ranks of that party here, the trouble and disorder predicted ten or twelve days ago commenced yesterday in the Liberal-Democratic Assembly Convention, at the Forbus House, in this city. The row was over two sets of delegates from the Fourth Ward, one headed by E. B. Osborne, one of the oldest and staunchest Democrats in Dutchess, and the other by George Tompkins. The convention was presided over by Hon. Charles Wheaton, who was supposed to have the great ruling power, in order to strangle any element of discord which might appear. When the roll of delegates was called a motion was made that the Fourth Ward difficulty be settled by a committee of five, and an amendment followed making the committee one delegate from each election district. The Whitehouse clique voted the amendment down, and, the original motion being carried, the chair appointed a nice whitewashing committee "in the interests of harmony," and the committee retired to Judge Wheaton's law office to deliberate. Both contesting delegations came before them, and all the evidence showed that the Osborne delegation was appointed under a call regularly authorized by the Ward Committee, and that the Tompkins delegation was not. But notwithstanding that fact the committee reported in favor of admitting the Tompkins delegation, and that fact has intensified the feeling against the Whitehouse clique. The meeting in committee was a stormy one. George Tompkins, of the Tompkins delegation, denounced the Osborne meeting as a fraud, and affirmed that its projectors endeavored to hold a meeting about which the public should know nothing. Benjamin S. Bross, a leading Liberal, denounced Tompkins in turn and offered to bet him $50 he wasn't telling the truth. Charles Gaylord charged Tompkins with having arranged to hold the Fourth Ward meeting later than usual, so that men in the other wards could migrate to the Fourth after their meetings were over, and help elect a ticket that had been printed for a week. Geo. Williams, another prominent Democrat, said he took the Tompkins call to the newspaper office unauthorized by the Ward Committee, and swore in a florid manner that that was all he knew about it. Benjamin Bross charged Egbert C. Sweet, one of the Tompkins delegates, with having aided to defeat a regular Democratic nominee for Alderman, and charged Tompkins with endeavoring to defeat a regular Democratic nominee for Water Commissioner. The committee seemed to be nervous, as almost every moment a row was imminent. Toward the close E. B. Osborne said his delegation might not be heard before the convention, but they would be heard before the Democratic Party.

This will be a contest of right and justice on the side of the Osborne party, against money and political chicanery on the side of the Whitehouse clique, and it is not improbable that this Fall will witness in Dutchess County wilder and more disgraceful scenes of corruption at the polls than were visible two years ago. In the latter battle the corruption fund of the Whitehouse clique in each election district and ward averaged $4,000, and a bank official was kept handling the money all day. In every town and ward Liberal politicians have lists of from 100 to 300 names of men who were bought for from $20 to $40 apiece, and these lists will, no doubt, be used this Fall. The break which occurred in their committee-room yesterday, and which has now precipitated disorder in their ranks, will make a more bitter fight this Fall, and twice $160,000 will be necessary to infuse harmony.

A DRUNKEN DESPERADO KILLED IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FISHKILL, Sept. 13.—A desperate affray occurred on Friday in the town of Stanford, Dutchess County, between two men on the farm of a man named Tallmadge. The farm was occupied by William H. Horton, but afterward came into the possession of a man named See, who worked it; but Horton still occupied the farm-house. On the day mentioned, Horton, quite drunk, went into a field where See was at work and began a quarrel, which resulted in See being struck on the head with a stone, thrown by Horton, and knocked insensible. The assault was witnessed by a child of Horton's, who gave the alarm. Some men who were working near by hurried to the spot, when Horton attacked them with an ax, cutting one of them—a man named Tompkins—in the cheek. See was properly cared for, and a messenger was sent for an officer. Horton going into the house and coming out again for another fight, and with an ax in his hand. See, in the mean time, had returned to consciousness, and had provided himself with a shot-gun. Horton approached him in a threatening manner, and as he did so See fired at him, the shot entering his stomach and bowels. With blood flowing from the terrible wound, Horton staggered into the house, and a physician was sent for, who pronounced the wound a fatal one. See gave himself up, and was taken before a Justice, who held him in a light sum, all conceding the shooting was done in self-defense. Horton is still alive, though in all probability he cannot live long. He has a wife and two children. He has been a very dissolute, shiftless man.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 13.—President Grant, and Gens. Sherman and Sheridan are expected to visit this city next Thursday, to attend the Exposition, and will then go to Columbus, to be present at the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland.

THE UNITARIAN NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Unitarian National Conference will meet in Saratoga on Tuesday, and continue in session until Saturday. A very large attendance is expected, and arrivals have already begun. Among those registered at the United States Hotel are Hon. Charles Francis Adams and Hon. Gerrit Smith.

WASHINGTON.

THE SAFE BURGLARY INDICTMENTS.

THE SUCCESSION TO COL. WHITELY, OF THE SECRET SERVICE—MONEY ORDERS TO CANADA—THE PENSION BUREAU—MEXICAN WAR SURVIVORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—It is expected that the Attorney General will to-morrow direct United States District Attorney Fisher to discharge Richard Harrington from his employ, on account of his indictment for an alleged conspiracy in connection with the safe burglary. Harrington has never been a commissioned officer of the Department of Justice. He has only been employed by the District Attorney as an assistant, and has been paid out of the appropriation for assistance which is made for this district. The law does not authorize the employment of an Assistant United States District Attorney in this District, as it does in most States.

THE HEAD OF THE SECRET SERVICE FORCE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to refer all the papers in the matter for the position of the Chief of the secret service to the President for his action. These papers have, accordingly, all been made ready for presentation to the President upon his arrival here. It is expected that the President will make the selection on Monday. The political pressure for the position was so great that, although the appointment belongs legitimately to the Secretary of the Treasury, the latter officer has preferred that the President should make the choice. The principal candidates for the position, who are publicly known, are Elmer D. Washburn, of Chicago; Samuel F. Felcker, of Chicago; Wm. Beck, Chief of Police of Milwaukee; Mr. Hester, of North Carolina, and Mr. Benson, of Pittsburg. The latter gentleman now holds a position in the secret service force.

CANADIAN MONEY ORDERS.

The Postmaster General of Canada has notified our Government that Canada is ready to agree to the establishment of a money order system between the two countries. In a recent letter the Canadian Government have asked of our authorities what steps have been taken to that end. Our Post Office Department is greatly embarrassed from the fact that the appropriations for clerical force are inadequate to put such a system in operation. At present the Canadian Government has, therefore, been advised that it will be necessary to await the reassembling of Congress before the initial steps can be taken.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

The Commissioner of Pensions, in his next annual report, will devote considerable space to advocating the necessity for reorganizing the Pension Bureau. It is the custom of Congress each year to make some important changes in the pension laws, which very materially increase the work of the Bureau, and add to the duties of the Pension Office. The Pension Bureau, as at present organized, both as to its force and methods, is not able to perform the duties which are imposed upon it by these frequent changes of law. The changes recommended will be only such as will add to the efficiency of the service.

SURVIVORS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

The twenty-seventh anniversary of the surrender of Mexico to the American army will be celebrated in this city, by the survivors of the Mexican war, on Monday, Sept. 14. The veterans, who have a permanent head-quarters here, have made arrangements to celebrate this reunion of the survivors by an excursion down the Potomac River. The survivors of this war, who reside in this city, number about 100. Among them are several distinguished officers of the army and navy, and some eminent citizens engaged in the pursuits of civil life. Gen. Albert Pike, who commanded a company of volunteer cavalry from Arkansas in the Mexican war, will deliver an oration.

KING KALAKUEA TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES.

An order has been sent to Rear Admiral Almy at San Francisco, it is understood, to have the Benicia, now at Honolulu, fitted up in a suitable manner to convey his Majesty King Kalakuea, of the Hawaiian Islands, to the United States. It is believed that the King will also visit Europe before his return to the islands.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PRINTING THE LAWS OF CONGRESS.

Although the laws of Congress were printed at the Government Printing Office as fast as they were approved by the President during the session of Congress, nearly three months have elapsed and yet no index has been prepared or volume of the laws published accessible to the public. By act of June 20 the contract with Little & Brown, of Boston, by which the issue was required to be made in seventy days, was discontinued, and the Secretary of State charged with the publication and distribution of the revised statutes. Applications for the laws are daily made to different officers at the Capitol, who are unable to respond or give any information upon the subject. The first bound volume of the journal of the House of Representatives for the first session of the Forty-third Congress has just been delivered. The number of pages is exactly 1,776.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Postmaster General Jewell has entered upon the duties of his office with a popularity at least equal to that of any of his predecessors, and made a favorable impression by the courtesy and freedom with which he receives those having business with him. He is now engaged in acquainting himself with the fitness of those holding important subordinate positions, and will doubtless find occasion to make several changes in order to secure better service. A strong outside effort is being made to effect a change in the office of Disbursing Agent of the Department.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

The following are the Post Office changes during the week ending Sept. 12, 1874:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed: Samuel A. Talcott, Talcottville, Tolland County, Conn.; Lorenzo K. Lovell, Wayland, Middlesex County, Mass.; George Little, Swanton Junction, Franklin County, Vt.; Fred. A. Hammond, West Wardsborough, Windham County, Vt. Discontinued—Avon, Franklin County, Me.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed: Backus McIntyre, Ancram Lead Mines, Columbia County; J. W. Cleveland, Broadalbin, Fulton County: Hall M. Smith, Linden, Genesee County; Lyman L. Robles, North River, Warren County; J. D. Merritt, Vallonia Springs, Browne County; Wm. H. Pelton, Warwick, Orange County.

Pennsylvania.—Postmasters appointed: Fleetville, Luzerne County, Redman J. Brewning; Geary, Westmoreland County, William Portser; Hayfield, Crawford County, Alvin Spencer Painter; Westmoreland County, J. W. Manafield; Rural Ridge, Allegheny County, J. D. Ackley. Scofield, Warren County, Philip N. Robinson; West Elizabeth, Allegheny County, John A. Newton. Name changed: Coyle, Butler County, to Great Belt.

Maryland.—Postmaster appointed: John Short, Barry, Frederick County.

THE PENSION FOR TOTAL DISABILITY.

The Commissioner of the Pension Office has decided, as preliminary to the consideration of a claim, under the act of June 18, 1874, (provision for pension of $30 per month,) alleging permanent and total disability, the applicant must present evidence showing conclusively that he requires the regular aid and attendance of another person.

MAIL SERVICE IN OREGON.

At the instance of Senator Mitchell the following additional mail service has been ordered in Oregon by the Post Office Department: A new weekly mail from this City across the Cascade Mountains to Upper Ocheco; the mail service on the route from Dallas, Polk County, Oregon, to Philomath, Benton County, has been increased from a weekly to a semi-weekly service; on the route from Wheatland to Salem the service has been increased from weekly to semi-weekly.

THE LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

The Civil Service Commission having recommended certain rules to be prescribed by the President for the government of the lighthouse service, the rules are now published, and their provisions are to be enforced by the proper officers. Admission shall not be made to such service until after proof of good character, loyalty, good health and physical condition, and tests of superior capacity by examination. As women can, from the nature of the lighthouse service, but rarely, if ever, be allowed to enter it, the regulations of the Lighthouse Board will, as far as practicable, disseminate such information as will prevent applications and examinations of women too much in excess of those who can receive appointment.

THE RECENT ATTEMPTED HORSEWHIPPING CASE.

Miss Marion Boucher publishes a card in which she says that her mother, Mrs. Shippen, is now satisfied she was entirely wrong in her recent attempt to castigate Thomas Shaler, a clerk in the Treasury Department, her mother being instigated to the act by malicious falsehoods and ungovernable temper, and the young lady herself bears testimony to Shaler's gentlemanly character.

DAILY MAIL SERVICE EXTENSION.

The Post Office Department has ordered daily service on the Watertown and Sackett's Harbor Railroad, from Watertown to Sackett's Harbor, twelve and a half miles.

PERSONAL.

Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has returned from Marblehead, and resumed the duties of his office.

President Grant was at the Executive Mansion a short time to-day. He and Mrs. Grant are stopping with Marshal Sharpe.

Hon. Montgomery Blair has been called to Missouri by the dangerous illness of his brother Frank.

THE CAMPAIGN.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 13.—The Republican Convention nominated D. H. Chamberlain for Governor; R. H. Gleaves, the present incumbent, for Lieutenant Governor; R. B. Elliott, Chairman of the Executive Committee. An Independent Republican Convention will be called, as many delegates are dissatisfied, and other nominations will be made.

DELEGATES TO THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION AND THEIR COMPLEXION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—To-day it is officially denied that the delegates elected here yesterday by the Democrats are for Tilden. All the delegates from both districts will vote for Homer A. Nelson for Governor.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The following are the Columbia County delegates to the Democratic State Convention: First District—M. Parker Williams, Jacob Prosser, and Robert E. Andrews. Second District—Marvin Sackett, William Gould, and Charles W. Trimper.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The following delegates to the Democratic State Convention were elected for Oneida County yesterday: First District—Grove W. Bagg, of Utica; W. H. Chapman, of New-Hartford; D. A. Barnum, of Paris. Third District—Calvert Comstock, of Rome; Lewis Rider, of Florence; L. Bennett, of Verona. Fourth District—Horatio Seymour, of Marcy; David Moulton, of Floyd; R. H. Roberts, of Boonville. The Second district has not yet been heard from. It is understood that the First district delegates are anti-Tilden men.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 13.—At the Democratic County Convention held at Penn Yan, Yates County, on Saturday, the following-named gentlemen were elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention: Samuel J. Ellsworth, Darius A. Ogden, and Dudley W. Dox. The delegates chosen from Chemung County are Stephen T. Arnot, Samuel C. Tabor, and Charles Hulett. The delegates from Schuyler County are Ira Stilwell, H. M. Baker, and Merwin Bulkley. Dr. William H. Fish, of Hector, was nominated for the Assembly in Schuyler County by the Democrats.

MAINE LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 13.—One hundred and sixty-four disaffected Republicans in caucus last evening nominated Gardner C. Vose as candidate for the Legislature. The Democrats nominated W. S. Badger, and these will constitute the Fusion ticket.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The regular annual State election in Maine occurs to-day. The only officer to be elected on the general ticket is the Governor, for which position the Republicans have nominated Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., for re-election. The Democratic candidate is Hon. Joseph Titcomb, whom Mr. Dingley defeated last year. For Congress the Republicans have nominated the present delegation complete, and the names of the candidates on both sides are as follows:

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	John H. Burleigh,	Bion Bradbury,
2.	William P. Frye,	Philo Clarke,
3.	James G. Blaine,	Edward K. O'Brien,
4.	Samuel F. Hersey,	Gorham L. Boynton,
5.	Eugene Hale.	Charles A. Spofford.

The vote for Governor last year was—Republican, 45,674; Democratic, 32,816. In the several Congressional Districts the vote was—First District, Republican, 15,483; Democratic, 13,216. Second District, Republican, 13,350; Democratic, 9,453. Third District, Republican, 15,084; Democratic, 11,516. Fourth District, Republican, 13,814; Democratic, 8,706. Fifth District, Republican, 14,181; Democratic, 10,918. The full State Legislature is to be chosen, and upon it will devolve the selection of a United States Senator in place of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, whose term will expire in 1875.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

James Donahoe, aged nine years, was drowned yesterday afternoon at Fiske's Wharf, Boston.

Caleb A. Champlin, of Harrison, Me., has been appointed Trustee of the Maine Agricultural College, vice S. F. Perley, resigned.

John H. Smith, the driver of the steam fire-engine who received fatal injuries, by falling from the box, while going to a fire, at Lynn, Mass., last week died last night.

Washington Macomber hung himself to a tree on Walnut street, in Lynn, Mass., Saturday night. Religious differences with his wife are supposed to have been the cause.

J. C. Whittman, a German, about forty years of age, committed suicide, on Saturday afternoon, at his room, Worcester, Mass., by shooting himself through the heart. He was engaged to be married to-day to a young lady, and it is said he has a wife and two children living in this City.

The Texas editorial excursionists arrived at Memphis, Tenn., early yesterday morning and were entertained by the Chamber of Commerce. They leave this morning for Lookout Mountain, thence to Richmond, Norfolk, Baltimore, and New-York. The party numbers about thirty.

Six of the crew of the Provincetown schooner Blonde, while going to their vessel on Saturday night at Portsmouth, N. H., were capsized, and Charles H. Doane, of Harwich, aged seventeen, was drowned. It is said that three of his brothers have been drowned.

THE LATE SAMUEL WILLISTON.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 13.—A memorial service in honor of the late Samuel Williston, the veteran East Hampton manufacturer, a large benefactor of Amherst College, and the founder of the Williston Seminary, was held at East Hampton to-day. Prof. W. S. Tyler, of Amherst College, delivered the commemorative discourse

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

DEATH OF M. GUIZOT—ENFORCEMENT OF THE PRESS LAWS.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Francois Pierre Guillaume Guizot, the eminent statesman and writer, died to-day at his residence, Valricher. He will be buried in St. Owen Cemetery. The funeral will be strictly private and unceremonious, in accordance with the wishes of the deceased.

The sale in the streets of the *Journal D'Evenement* has been prohibited on account of its comments on the disturbances of the 4th of September.

The *Journal des Débats* has received a warning for illegal criticisms on the policy of the Government.

SPAIN.

THE AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN MINISTERS PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT SERRANO.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—The German and Austrian Ministers were received by President Serrano yesterday with great ceremony, and presented their credentials simultaneously, in accordance with the instructions of their Governments. M. Hatzfeld, the German Minister, said the Emperor William, in recognizing the executive power of Spain, was moved by a desire to contribute to the restoration of peace in that country, and hoped that President Serrano would succeed in maintaining order by conservative measures.

President Serrano replied that his Government would fulfill the expectations of Europe, and act with energy to prevent civilization from being again undermined.

Speeches of a similar tenor were exchanged between the

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

SOUTHERN OHIO.

PROMINENCE OF THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT—THE FINANCIAL QUESTION—THE EFFECT OF THE SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1874.

Ohio is regarded as a key point on the political chess-board at the present moment, and Southern Ohio, with her dense population, is the key to the State. New factors have been striving to force a way into the politics of Southern Ohio during the past eight or nine months. What success has attended the efforts, and what product will result in case of success, is for time to reveal. These factors must be taken into serious account by those who would analyze and understand political events in this part of Ohio.

Dio Lewis, by the introduction of the prayer movement against saloons last Christmas, brought the temperance question upon the verge of the political field, though he set out to do just the opposite. The movement started out with the use of moral weapons alone, but the enemy it attacked returned the fire from the ballot-box. Their great strength was exhibited in the municipal elections in this city and generally in Southern Ohio last Spring. Since then the August vote on the Constitution exhibited the party in favor of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors as more powerful in Cincinnati and in Southern Ohio generally than in other parts of the State. This question, which divided the votes of both parties, found most voters against license in the Republican Party, to which the greatest number of moral citizens belong. Neither party took position on the question previous to the State Conventions held at Columbus within the last fortnight. An examination of the platforms made at Columbus will give so unsatisfactory an idea of the position taken there on the subject of temperance as to excite suspicion that no position at all was taken. This suspicion will be strengthened upon hearing comments of the doctors upon the license plank of the Democratic and the Temperance plank of the Republican platform. The former is merely suggestive—only a recommendation to submit to the people a license amendment to the Constitution. The Republican plank is a sentiment well expressed. It commits the party to the proposition that the good of society demands the full exertion of the Legislative, Judicial, and Police powers of the State to restrain intemperance and its causes. A good many terms are contained in it upon whose meaning people will disagree should the occasion for defining them arise. It brought back the Temperance people of Cincinnati—most of whom are Republicans—upon the Republican platform which they had left for a moment to consider the propriety of forming a third party, and it retains the German element, the best of which is Republican. The temperance people do not look on it as a prohibition plank, nor do the liquor men, but both regard it as pronouncing intemperance an evil, which it says should be restrained, but leaves the mode an open question.

The thrusting of this question into politics would do the most injury to the Republican Party in Southern Ohio. That in some parts of the State the Democratic Party would feel its effects seriously is apparent from the fact that thirteen Democratic counties gave majorities against license in the vote last month upon the new Constitution. While this question is a standing menance to both parties danger from it seems to be delayed for the present, in consequence of a prospect of other questions overshadowing it.

The financial question, since the panic, has been looming up more prominently than definitely. In the great manufacturing centres of Southern Ohio the divisions of opinion on this question are not marked by the boundary lines of parties. There is more significance in what the two State platforms don't say than in what they do. Both agree that the country wants an elastic currency, but differ as to how to secure it. The Democratic platform attacks national banks; the Republican platform does not mention them. The Republican platform strikes boldly for a specie basis; the Democratic timidly and evasively asks for more greenbacks. The fact is that the sentiment upon the money question has neither taken shape in the mass of individual minds nor position in party lines. Candidates are the best barometers of public sentiment, and they, in both parties, are timid upon the question of finance and national banks. Senator Morton's influence crosses the State line and enters into conflict with the opposite one of Senator Sherman on questions of finance. The effect of these two opposing forces is felt in South-western Ohio very strongly. The coming elections will hardly develop them, for views on the subject just now partake more of the nature of speculations than of opinions.

The elections last Spring in Cincinnati indicate a gain of Democratic strength, but as the anti-crusade question entered into these elections they cannot be regarded as defining that strength. The massacre of helpless and inoffensive negroes across the river in Kentucky and other Southern States is having its effect upon many Democrats and weak Republicans, admonishing that it is not time yet to differ on minor questions, and leave the results of the war to take care of themselves. Democratic leaders understand the effect of these outrages, and by condemation in qualified terms seek to counteract it.

VIRGINIA.

THE WAR BETWEEN THE CONSERVATIVE FACTIONS—TROUBLE IN THE REPUBLICAN RANKS—THE STATE'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1874.

Open war has broken out in the Conservative Party here, and the contending factions are headed respectively by the Richmond *Whig* and the Richmond *Enquirer*. The immediate cause of this belligerent outbreak is the nomination for Congress of Ex-Gov. Gilbert C. Walker, who was, and still is, bitterly opposed by a faction of Conservatives who are strong in position and resources, if not in numbers. The *Whig* headed the opposition to Walker from the start, calling him an interloper and carpet-bagger, and appealing to native Virginians to send only one of themselves to represent them in Congress. However, the *Whig* agreed to yield should Walker be the nominee of the convention; but after a grudging silence of a few days its feelings grew too strong to be restrained, and its editorial columns began to growl hate and war against the Ex-Governor. On the other hand, the *Enquirer* was for Walker *ab initio*, and is generally credited with being his organ. Of course the latter could not quietly allow the *Whig* to assault its man, and it has come to the rescue of his Ex-Excellency by pitching into the *Whig pugnis et calcibus*. The skirmishing between these two journals has been quite warm for a week or two over Walker, the *Whig* reading Walker, the *Enquirer*, and all their supporters out of the Conservative Party; while the *Enquirer* has retorted by charging the *Whig* and its allies with insubordination and giving aid and comfort to the Republicans with a view to coalition more or less permanent.

More recently the *Whig* has been very gracious to the Patrons of Husbandry, the order having grown to considerable strength in the State; whereupon the watchful *Enquirer* wants to know, "Why is this thus?"—insolently referring to the time, not very remote, when the *Whig* denounced the Grangers and repudiated them wholly. Yesterday the *Whig* endeavored to show "why is this thus?" and in doing so trod rather cruelly on the corns of the *Enquirer*, stating that the reason the *Whig* and many good farmers throughout the State viewed the order with great doubt and suspicion was that two of the principal officers of the State grange were ward politicians of this city, one of them (Hazlewood) a job printer, and the other (Lewellen) City Inspector of Flour. To understand this hit one must know that Hazlewood, until within the past few days, was business manager of the *Enquirer*, and is now running its job office; while Lewellen is now the business manager of the paper. Naturally that provoked the *Enquirer* beyond measure, and to-day it devotes its whole editorial page to the *Whig*, giving that journal a record of the most injurious kind for inconsistency and other political iniquity. The fight thus begun will doubtless be carried on by both sides without quarter, and its results promise to do much to countervail the evil that the Republicans here are suffering from their own internal divisions.

The prospect of peace between the contending factions of the Republican Party is not hopeful. Notwithstanding the action of the District Committee in postponing the convention to the 7th of October, the election of delegates to the convention of the 16th inst. still continues. The District Committee has refused to reconsider, and the State Executive Committee shrinks from interference. Yesterday there was a meeting here of the executive committees of the counties and cities composing the district which passed resolutions in favor of the convention of the 16th, and against postponement. As the case stands there will probably be a civil rights bill candidate nominated by the September convention, and an anti-civil rights bill candidate by that of October. Doubtless some compromise may be effected before the meeting of the last convention, or at any rate before the day of election; but the discord now existing is sadly injuring the strength of the party. An effort will be made to prevail on the first convention to adjourn without action to Oct. 7, or, failing in that, to get its nominee to submit his claims to the October body. If both these fail, then it is suggested that the latter convention nominate Joseph Walker, of Chesterfield, and that both he and the nominee of the September convention be set aside by the joint action of the State and District Committees, and all true Republicans exhorted to vote for some compromise candidate to be named by those committees. Surely, when so fine an opportunity for success is offered by the divisions among the Conservatives, the Republicans will find some way of composing their own differences. It is all that is needed to insure a Republican Representative from the metropolitan district of Virginia in the next Congress.

It is said that Gov. Kemper will within a few days issue a call for a meeting in this city some time during November of the holders of State bonds, with a view of presenting them with fuller and more correct information as to the financial condition of the Commonwealth, to the end that some agreement may be arrived at satisfactory to the bondholders and within the ability of the State to meet. The ill success attending a former conference of this kind here will go far to discourage any hope of good consequences to flow from this projected one. If the bondholders by any process known to the law can obtain a definitive decision from the Supreme Court allotting to Virginia and West Virginia their respective portions of the old State debt, they will have then taken the first and most effective step toward a settlement. While that main point is unsettled, the people of Virginia will not exert themselves to pay.

THE BLACK HILLS.

PROF. WINCHELL DOES NOT BELIEVE THERE IS ANY GOLD THERE.

Prof. Newton H. Winchell, State Geologist of Minnesota, and Professor of Natural History in the State University, was present at a meeting of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Minneapolis on Tuesday evening last, and made some statements concerning the expedition to the Black Hills, from which he has just returned. He said he did not see any gold there, nor did any one bring any to him for examination. Some brought what they thought was gold-bearing quartz, but on examination he found it to be mica scales, stained with iron rust. He would not say that there was not gold there, and some parties may have discovered gold, but he saw none, and, therefore, he was of the opinion that there was none there. He was led to believe that the reports of gold were groundless from another reason, viz., that the character of the men who talked up the expedition, urging the Government to explore the Black Hills, would lead any one to distrust their statements. These men were miners and adventurers who profess to be practical miners, but who have always lived on and profited by excitement. They were stock jobbers who probably own extinct claims now in different parts of the country, and who wished to profit out of this expedition. He did not say that Gen. Custer or the military authorities had been influenced by these men, but the correspondents, and Gen. Custer also, obtained all their information concerning the reported gold discoveries from them.

In a preliminary report to Col. William Ludlow, United States Topographical Engineer, Prof. Winchell also says: "In respect to the economical products of the rocks of the Black Hills, the following minerals exist in considerable quantities and will ultimately be found very useful: Gypsum in unlimited quantities; variegated marble from the carboniferous iron-ore, in the southern portion of the Hills Muscovite; Talcose slate, useful for whetstones. There may be found also other products of the granite rocks; indeed the miners that accompanied the expedition report the finding of gold and silver in some of the gulches in the south-eastern portion of the hills, though I saw none of the gold, nor did I see any of the auriferous quartz. I have taken the gold reports with a large grain of allowance."

CLIMBING PARNASSUS.

Dr. Schliemann describes in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* an ascent made by him last month of Mount Parnassus. He did not see any snow until he had gained an altitude of 6,000 feet, and even then only in clefts of the mountain. At 9 in the evening, after repeatedly losing his way, he arrived at one of the highest of the shepherds' huts; but the place was so filthy that he preferred to sleep with his companions in the open air. This he did with comparative comfort, though when he left Delphi that morning the temperature was at 32° Reaumur, while at his sleeping-place the thermometer showed 4° only. At 2 A. M. they proceeded on mules for an hour and half, after which they had to climb with hands and feet up the Lykeri, which is the highest peak of the mountain. They reached the summit with much labor at five o'clock, just as the sun was rising. To the east they saw the green fields and meadows of Bocotia, Lake Copais, Attica, the island of Euboea, and the Ægean Sea; to the north, the mountain chains of Othrys and Œta, Pindus, Olympus, Ossa, Pelion, and Athos; to the south, the high table-land they had visited on the previous day, the ravine of Pleistos, in which Delphi lies hidden, the beautiful plain of Krysso, the bays of Cirrha and Anticirrha, and the magnificent mountain-range of the Helicon, the bay of Corinth, Acrocorinthos, the mountains of Achaia, descending precipitonsly to the sea, the high mountains of Arcadia, and in the background the gigantic Taygetos; to the west the mountains of Locris, Ætolia, and Acarnania, and behind them the Adriatic. Dr. Schliemann adds, that on the summit of the mountain he found only one kind of plant, with small thick leaves, but that at the foot of the Lykeri there were six different species, giving abundant food to the sheep. Some of the shepherds have 2,000 sheep, which is equivalent to a property of 30,000 drachmas, or 7,500 thalers (£1,100.) Everywhere on the mountain tops there are high stones of various shapes, which serve as landmarks to the shepherds in foggy weather. The women carry about with them a very primitive spinning apparatus, with which they are continually spinning wool, whether they sit, stand, or walk.

EVAPORATION IN DELAWARE.

The Milford (Del.,) *News* tells this: "The proprietors of the Haven Woolen Mills say, that during one day this Summer, when the atmosphere was clear and when we had been without rain some time, the water in their pond seemed to lift out of the pond so that the water line settled more than a foot below its usual mark. They are positive that it did not pass through the dam, and consider it was taken up by evaporation."

THE LIFE OF CHASE.

INSIDE VIEW OF POLITICS IN 1863-4.

PRESIDENTIAL SCHEMES—THE "CHASE MOVEMENT"—MR. CHASE'S RESIGNATION.

This interesting period of our political history is presented in Mr. Schuckers' life of the Chief Justice as follows:

Mr. Chase's resignation in June, 1864, grew out of differences of opinion between the President and himself touching the appointment of a successor to Mr. Cisco in the Sub-Treasurer's office in New-York City, and was promptly accepted by Mr. Lincoln—more promptly, perhaps, than it otherwise would have been, but for the connection of Mr. Chase's name with the Presidential nomination in 1864. During the Winter of 1863-64, a feeling of great despondency prevailed among the people. The war had been prolonged beyond all expectation; it was immense in its proportions; nor was the end apparently near, nor could it be very safely predicted. A strong conviction grew up that a change in administration was necessary, and in this conviction many leading Republicans participated. A movement was put on foot with a view to present Mr. Chase for the Republican nomination at Baltimore. A committee of gentlemen waited upon him; they urged him to consent to a use of his name as a candidate for the Presidential succession. He at first hesitated, and did not answer promptly; but, despondent and dissatisfied himself with the conduct of the war, and believing that if he were at the head of the Government he could infuse into its prosecution vigor and energy, and perfectly certain that he sought, paramount to all other considerations, the good of the country, he finally gave his consent. This consent may have been a mistake, but, even admitting it to have been such, it was an honest and patriotic one. Mr. Chase was a believer in that curious abstraction called the "one-term principle," and this consideration had some weight in his mind, and he thought, also, that no interruption would occur, in consequence of his candidacy, in his relations with the President—a mistake, of course, as events proved.

The movement fell, however, into bad hands; it was badly officered and was badly managed. A circular was prepared, embodying the objections to Mr. Lincoln's re-election, and the considerations which were in Mr. Chase's favor. With a surprising want of tact and sense, this circular was marked "confidential," and was sent to perhaps a hundred persons. Of course it fell into the hands of Mr. Lincoln's friends, who denounced it with unsparing vigor. If at any previous time the "Chase movement" had been attended by the least likelihood of success, that likelihood was promptly and utterly extinguished by the appearance of the "Pomeroy circular." Counter circulars were issued by Lincoln committees; public sentiment reacted in his favor, and grew stronger as time passed, and ended in his renomination and re-election, as is matter of familiar history.

Mr. Chase was ignorant of the preparation of this circular, and was as much surprised at its appearance as any one, and regretted it as deeply; but he could not publicly disavow the action of his own friends, however ill-advised and inopportune that action was.

The relations between the President and the Secretary were seriously embarrassed by these events, and still more so by a struggle between rival factions in the Republican Party in New-York to get possession of the Custom-house in that City. The history of that struggle is of no small interest and importance.

The appointment of Hiram Barney to be Collector at the Port of New-York was Mr. Lincoln's own act, done upon his own personal responsibility, because of his knowledge of Mr. Barney, and confidence in his capacity and integrity. The selection was, however, peculiarly gratifying to Mr. Chase. His acquaintance with Mr. Barney, in 1860, was of nearly twenty years' standing; for eighteen years (since 1842) they had been business correspondents, and since 1848 they had been personally and politically intimate. The President's choice of Mr. Barney for so important a post in his own department was, therefore, a matter of sincere gratification to Mr. Chase. But the close personal friendship existing between the new Collector and both the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, became a source of painful embarrassment to him, when Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Chase were, for a short period in 1863 and 1864, rival candidates for a Presidential nomination. The next paragraph will show the nature and extent of that embarrassment.

The Republican Party in New-York was divided into two factions, Radicals and Conservatives, the Conservatives claiming to be the special friends of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Barney was regarded as having radical proclivities, and as inclining rather in the direction of Mr. Chase's nomination, but his friendly relations with both the President and the Secretary, joined with his ideas of the proprieties of his position as a public officer—the subordinate as well of the Secretary as of the President—led him to decline participation in the efforts of the friends of either as against the other. He made appointments and conducted the affairs of the Custom-house without reference to the interests of the rival factions, or of Presidential candidates. Mr. Barney had foreseen this embarassment, and for this reason and because of seriously failing health, in the Autumn of 1863 had asked to be relieved from his position as Collector; but neither the President nor the Secretary would then consent to his retirement, the friends of the former asserting that the appointment of a new collector at that time would raise dissensions dangerous to the harmony if not the integrity of the Cabinet. Toward the end of the year 1863 Mr. Barney was urged by leading opponents of Mr. Chase to declare himself in favor of Mr. Lincoln; and was significantly warned that, unless he did so, "he would be attacked." Mr. Barney then emphatically renewed his refusal to take sides, and declared that he would continue to perform the duties of his office, and would be ready for attacks of whatever character and from whatever quarter. Early in January, 1864, the threatened attack was made. It came in the form of a resolution in the House of Representatives directing an investigation by the Committee on Reconstruction, into alleged misconduct in the management of the Custom-house, with relation particularly to shipments of contraband goods. This committee acted promptly upon its instructions, and proceeding at once to New-York began the examination.

Mr. Barney's private clerk, Albert M. Palmer, a young man of about twenty-six years of age—supposed to be in the possession of important secrets of the Collector—was, in the temporary absence of Mr. Barney, seized and thrust into a cell in Fort Lafayette, and for a considerable time was denied communication with his wife and friends. No charges were made against him then, and none have been made against him since. He asked to be confronted with accusers and accusations, if there were any, but no accuser appeared and no accusation was made. He suffered months of confinement before he was enlarged, and the cause of his enlargement was and is as officially unknown as the cause of his arrest and imprisonment.

But the motive of Palmer's arrest was perfectly well understood. It was expected that, separated from his family and friends, ignorant of accuser and of accusations, and of what was going on in the active world of which he had lately been a part, and utterly alone, he would inculpate his chief. The method pursued in examining him was extraordinary, and would not have been tolerated in a court of justice. But Palmer was neither a coward nor a rascal; he bore himself like a man conscious of innocence, and showed himself nobler than his inquisitors; he said he knew no wrong in Mr. Barney's official conduct, and that he would rot in the fort rather than make a lying charge against him.

After the appointment of this committee, a messenger from the President waited on Mr. Barney and informed him that Mr. Lincoln—aware of his ill-health and of his desire to resign the Collectorship—would now accept his resignation, and would give him such foreign diplomatic appointment as would agree with his tastes, and help in restoring his health. The President had authorized his messenger to assure Mr. Barney that his friendship and confidence were unabated. The Collector replied that, up to the time when his official conduct had been questioned, he would gladly have retired, as the President well knew, but he must now remain and resist the attack upon him, at whatever risk to his health and comfort; that neither he nor the President could then afford such an arrangement as the one proposed. It would subject both to the most damaging criticism.

The investigation was allowed to go on; but it was a failure. The committee developed some criminal acts on the part of one of the employes of the Custom-house, a boy of nineteen or twenty years of age, who had been bribed to commit them, and some irregularities which "did not arise," as the committee said, "from any neglect in the Custom-house in administering the law, but were organic in traffic carried on in similar circumstances, however regulated." The eminent merchant, Mr. Alexander T. Stewart, testified that the business of his establishment with the Custom-house was attended to as satisfactorily as, if not more so than, under former administrations; and not a single circumstance was evolved to show any other than a careful and prudent business management, and a perfect integrity on the part of the Collector.

The President and Mr. Chase were deeply interested witnesses of the committee's proceedings, but from different standpoints. The President was precluded from removing an officer appointed upon his own personal responsibility, except for a just cause, and he had no reason to doubt, and he did not doubt, the fidelity and integrity of Mr. Barney's administration; but he sympathized with the Collector's enemies. Mr. Chase offered no objection to investigation; no one more than he desired the exposure and correction of real abuses, but he despised the incentives to this inquisition, and rejoiced at its defeat.

Meantime, pending these events, Mr. Frank P. Blair—a member of Congress from Missouri, and a brother of Montgomery Blair, the Postmaster General—made an extraordinary speech in his place in the House of Representatives. This speech was a most bitter and abusive attack upon Mr. Chase, and was supposed to be in part prompted by the Postmaster General, between whom and the Secretary of the Treasury there was known to exist a strong personal and political hostility. The origin of this feud is unimportant here; but I am glad to be able to say, that before the death of Mr. Chase the relations between himself and the former Postmaster General had become cordial, if not those of an active friendship. When Mr. Chase was appointed Chief Justice, Mr. Blair had some apprehension that his practice in the Supreme Court might be embarrassed by the hostilities of their Cabinet association; but he found the Chief Justice too noble-minded to be moved by private animosities, even to a discourtesy in the performance of public duties. But this is digression. A few days after making his speech against Mr. Chase, Mr. Blair, of the House of Representatives, was nominated by the President to be a Major General of volunteers. This apparent indorsement of Gen. Blair's attack was extremely irritating to Mr. Chase. But Mr. Lincoln disavowed any design of wounding him by the nomination, or of indorsing Blair's attack, and Mr. Chase could not and did not doubt the President's perfect sincerity. But his position as head of a department was not improved by the occurrence.

The canvass for the Presidency wore on, with increasing bitterness between the friends of Mr. Lincoln and those of Mr. Chase, in which both the principals became more or less involved, until there was a good deal of estrangement between them. It was a genuine and hearty relief to Mr. Chase, therefore, when the action of the Republican members of the Ohio Legislature, in passing a resolution indorsing a renomination of Mr. Lincoln, gave him an opportunity to withdraw his name. He promptly did so in a letter admirable for its good spirit and good feeling. But his withdrawal did not heal the breach between himself and the President. Their intercourse grew more constrained and formal, and it became evident that separation depended upon adequate occasion. * * * * *

One of the most important of the Federal offices—the most important, financially, next after that of the Secretary of the Treasury, at any rate during the war—is that of Assistant Treasurer in the City of New-York. Its necessarily intimate connection with the monetary interests of the metropolis and money centre of the country and its incalculable importance to the financial transactions of the Government made its administration during the war one of great difficulty and responsibility. In 1864 over $1,200,000,000 in cash, coin and currency, was received and paid over its counters. Its employes were about 100 in number, and they were chosen with no other reference to their opinions than that they were honestly loyal to the rightful authorities of the Government. But above all mere party considerations were the indispensable requirements of business capacity and experience, and established moral character.

Mr. John J. Cisco had served in this important office from the beginning of President Pierce's term until near the close of the first term of Mr. Lincoln. His health was a good deal impaired by the severe and incessant demands which its duties devolved upon him. He wished to retire, but was induced to remain as well by the solicitations of the President as of the Secretary of the Treasury, until it became imperative upon him to give it up. In May, 1864, he wrote his resignation, to take effect on the 30th of June following, and, as it could be declined no longer, Mr. Chase sought a successor.

The relations between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Assistant Treasurer at New-York are of the most intimate and confidential nature, and Mr. Chase felt that in the selection of the new incumbent he would be allowed a great freedom of choice, it being understood that it would fall upon a supporter of the Administration and a man of known capacity and integrity. Mr. Chase was mistaken; he was not free to make choice upon this view of the public interest and of official requirement, but was expected to conform his choice to the wishes of Mr. Edwin D. Morgan, a United States Senator from New-York. Apparently Mr. Morgan was not so deeply interested in the business management of the office, as in the political opinions of its employes.

Three names were presented by Mr. Morgan, none of which were satisfactory to Mr. Chase. All three were utter strangers to him, and none of them were at all familiar with the duties of the office; and what was worse, the appointment of any one of the three meant a "reform" in the office in the interest of the conservative faction in the Republican party. Mr Chase cared neither for the Radicals nor the Conservatives, but he cared a great deal for a safe administration of the office. He therefore offered it successively to three conspicuous financial gentlemen of New-York: to Moses Taylor, to Denning Duer, and to John A. Stewart. All these gentlemen declined. He thereupon resolved to nominate Mr. Maunsell B. Field, then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Field had served some time in the Sub-Treasurer's office in New-York as assistant to Mr. Cisco; he was thoroughly conversant with its duties, and had discharged them to the satisfaction alike of Mr. Cisco and of the Treasury, and because of the ability and business qualities displayed in this place had been transferred to Washington as an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. His integrity was not questioned; he was recommended by Mr. Cisco and leading merchants and bankers of New-York, and had the indorsement of all the Union members of Congress from New-York except of Mr. Morgan. But he was supposed to be a radical, which was not true, though he was of Democratic antecedents. It was perfectly well known, however, that he would make few or no changes in the officers and clerks of the Sub-Treasurer's Office, and this was, after all, the exact spot at which the shoe pinched.

On the 27th of June, three days before Mr. Cisco's resignation was to take effect, after Mr. Stewart had declined the office, and Mr. Chase had determined to offer it to Mr. Field, he called upon Mr. Morgan to confer with him about it. Mr. Morgan made no objection to Mr. Field; but said that the chairman of a Republican committee in New-York had called upon him quite indignant about the political complexion of Mr. Cisco's office, and had insisted that it must be reformed. The Senator produced a list of all the officers and clerks in the office with letters set opposite the name of each, indicating the party affiliation of the person bearing it. Mr. Chase told Mr. Morgan that he did not suppose any considerable number of the persons in Mr. Cisco's office were opponents of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, though no doubt many of them were Democrats (and a good many on the list were marked D,) like Daniel S. Dickinson and John A. Dix. He said he could not admit the propriety of making the appointment of Assistant Treasurer in New-York depend upon mere partisan or factional grounds. He was alarmed at the spirit manifested in the production of this list; feeling strongly that if the office was to be turned into anything like a political machine the public interests would suffer, and his administration would be greatly embarrassed, if not irretrievably damaged. He said a good deal in this strain to the Senator; but the Senator did not seem satisfied with Mr. Chase's views, though apparently not very much dissatisfied either. In bringing the interview to a close, and as he was about to leave, Mr. Chase said to Senator Morgan that he would consider what he—the Senator—had said, with every disposition to gratify his wishes if consistent with public interests. Mr. Chase did consider what the Senator had said, but his mind was not changed. That evening he sent a blank nomination of Mr. Field to the President for signature—not doubting that the President would promptly sign it.

The next day, however, the Secretary received a note from Mr. Lincoln expressing his reluctance to nominate Mr. Field, because of the persistent opposition of Senator Morgan. Mr. Chase replied by a note asking a personal interview, and afterward, not receiving an answer, by a letter and memorandum particularly stating his reasons for preferring Mr. Field. To this letter the President rejoined, stating the embarrassments to which he had been subjected by certain appointments in the New-York Custom-house, and that the appointment of Mr. Field would create additional embarrassment of the same sort, unless Senator Morgan, and those feeling as he did, could be brought to concur in it. Mr. Chase took this to be a distinct declaration that it was necessary to satisfy Senator Morgan and Senator Morgan's friends, and it determined him at once to resign. He said he could not hold the office of Secretary of the Treasury upon condition that he should be controlled in the selection of so important an officer as Assistant Treasurer at New-York by anybody other than the President, or without his permission to select from among loyal and faithful men the fittest man for that place who would accept it, and with whom his relations could be as cordial and confidential as they had been with Mr. Cisco. In a letter of reply to the President, he stated the general rule which, in his judgment, ought to govern selections for official trusts; and added that, although Mr. Cisco's temporary withdrawal relieved the immediate difficulty, he could not but feel that his continuance in the Treasury was not altogether agreeable to him—the President—and was certainly too full of difficulty and embarrassment, and painful responsibility, to allow a wish on his part to retain it. He inclosed his resignation, therefore, and said it would be a relief if the President would accept it. This was on the 29th of June. On the 30th the President answered. Of all he had said in commendation of Mr. Chase's fidelity and ability, he said in that letter, he had nothing to unsay; but that Mr. Chase and himself had reached that point of mutual embarrassment in their official relations which, it seemed, could not be overcome consistently with the public service. He therefore accepted the resignation.

So ended Mr. Chase's career as Secretary of the Treasury.

EX-SENATOR LOWRY WAYLAID.

Ex-State Senator M. B. Lowry, of Pennsylvania, was assaulted by a thief, in Erie, on Thursday evening. He thus described it to a reporter of the *Dispatch:* "About 10 o'clock I started home, having left my wife, and when I came opposite Mr. King's gate, (the first house west of Mr. L.'s) I saw a medium-sized man with a slouched hat leaning against it. I accosted him with 'Good evening,' but he made no reply, but instanty made a spring and caught my throat; I shouted as well as I could, as I partly fell from the force of the shock, when he let go his hold. I went down, but rallied very soon, and when I was partly up the man came at me again, when I gave him a glorious kick that sent him sprawling nearly half way across the street. Just then another man made his appearance. I shouted again, when both men ran into an alley on the south side of the street. By this time a blacksmith, living near, who had heard me, came up and helped me to the house. I was bleeding from the mouth, found that a tooth had been loosened, and that one leg was somewhat bruised. The tooth I had taken out this morning, and now feel rather sore. I found, upon getting up this morning, that the blood had settled under my finger nails, from the effort I made in resisting the fellow. I suppose the intention was to rob me, but it was a failure. I had not a cent with me.

WONDERFUL STORIES FROM JAPAN.

Mail advices by China steamer, at San Francisco, report that many tracts of land at Iseneuria have been laid waste by a volcano in that district, vomiting fire, cinders, and smoke high in the air. One hundred and eight houses have been burned by the falling sand. There was a continuous discharge of ashes for ten days. An extraordinary phenomenon has occurred in connection, it is generally supposed, with the volcanic disturbance. From a plain in the volcanic region there arose, in a brief time, three mountains, one of which covered an area of two and a half square miles and is 1,800 feet high, the others being considerably smaller. A tract of land also rose from the ocean at an adjacent point on the coast. The newly-risen land measures 1,800 feet by 800 feet, and is connected at one end with the main land.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

ITS PAST ACHIEVEMENTS, AND THE WORK BEFORE IT.

SPEECH OF SECRETARY ROBESON AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, was one of the speakers at the large Republican ratification meeting in New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday evening last. After a few preliminary remarks, he spoke as follows, as appears from the report given by the *Fredonian*:

The whole country and all of you are in an uncertain state. Any why? Because there has been, after the great victory of our principles in '72, an idea that we had established them—that we had written them in clear light on the tablets of eternal history. We relaxed our efforts. But we are now awakened. The country has begun to criticise parties rather than discuss principles. We feel it in the air; we read it in the newspapers; we see it in the lightning flashes across the continent. But whatever we may think of our principles, our belief that established freedom and poured out blood like water over a thousand battle-fields before it accomplished its end, whatever may be our ideas, there are men—not only individuals but organized parties—who don't think so, and who don't mean that we shall reap the fruits of our great victory. If that be true, it is a matter of the greatest importance that we should turn again to our old landmarks to look the issues square in the face; that we should understand that we do not mean to lay down our arms; that we do not mean to cease from our endeavors or rest from our labors, until the great principles of light and liberty are understood by all and practiced by every man. [Applause.] We mean, if it cost the life of a generation, to see it. We owe it to our fathers' memory and children's heritage that we see to it that the great principles which underlie the Constitution of our country will be established forever, not only for ourselves, but for those after us; not only for our clime, but for the world at large. We are the great champions of liberty, of progress, and of the rights of man. If we yield to the reaction we are traitors to the high aim which God has given to this country and nation.

Here we are, 43,000,000 of free and independent men, living upon the idea that every man has the right to struggle, to accomplish, to enjoy for himself. That is the key-note of all progress in this country and in the world. The system of our Government is founded upon the rights of labor—the right of every man, no matter what his condition or employment, to have an interest in the Government which he upholds. That is a Government by the people and for the people. We have a continent. Our father's courage gave us freedom as a heritage. Here is the cradle of man's development. Here man is not trammeled by the customs of the old world; here where no castle looks down upon a free village; here where every man stands on his own feet and works with his own hands. Here we are to work out the problem whether popular government shall live or die forever in the world. The hopes not only of our own people, but the hopes of the oppressed of every land; not only of those who came to us, but the hopes of those they have left behind—their friends, families, and children—whatever destiny is left for their future is rapt in the destiny of our great Republic! Such a duty, such a destiny, requires all the manhood that is in a free people. The question is, whether or not we shall be true.

If there are underlying principles of our Government, if we are rightly to struggle and rightly to assume our responsibilities, it is necessary that we should understand them. It is always a happy omen when a free people get together quietly to consider the great principles in which they are so deeply interested, and to bring their own intelligence to bear to decide them and to elect the men who are to represent them.

Now then, the slowest intellect will perceive that, in popular Government, great parties are necessary. They are great voluntary organizations by means of which the will of the people is shaped into defined form and put into effect by men who represent them. If you have arbitrary imperialism, there is no need of parties, for all that such parties can accomplish is to operate on the will of the Government or Emperor. But in a Government like ours, representative of the principles of humanity, all antagonistic parties are struggling for the defeat of vital principles. A mere local organization is of transient and temporary interest. Such a party will flourish for a time, but will soon vanish from the stage and leave the contest to the old parties.

There are only two issues. The one, whether the people shall rule; and the other, whether they shall be ruled—whether the people shall have the right to work out their own destiny, or be governed by a privileged class, larger or smaller.

When our fathers came together, after a successful revolution, to organize this Government—when they came together to declare the principles of the Constitution of the United States, in 1787, under the guidance of the immortal George Washington, they also preceded this Constitution by a concise declation of those great principles which it established and was to maintain. These great principles were few in number but comprehensive in spirit. They are contained in the preamble of the Constitution: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

These are the organic principles upon which our Government rests. These are the eternal foundations upon which our fathers built the new Government. Mark how comprehensive in spirit—how sound in principle! Our fathers, prepared by sacrifice and enriched by success, when they came to form the government which they established, rose far above mere individual aims, colonial independence or party spirit. They declared the broad assertions of the rights of man, and consecrated their country and their children to these rights of man for all time. Their development is true liberty. Their realization is the accomplishment of good government. No one will deny it; none will dispute it.

I mean to appeal to your reason, because I present to your judgment what your judgment will recognize to be right. I shall never speak to my fellow-citizens but what I know to be true. I am here as an advocate, and, in some sense, as a representative of the great Republican party of this country, a party believing its principles, in harmony with its ideas. I have declared these high principles, because I am willing that you should try this great party by these high tests, and reject or accept it as it shall be found recreant or faithful to them. The Republican Party is always ready to leave its destiny in the hands of the American people. Honesty, like true religion, relies upon convincing the judgment or upon the internal evidence of conscience. But wrong employs force instead of argument, and imposes silence when it cannot convince.

What then is the mission of the Republican Party? We are told that its mission is fulfilled, that it must now disband its forces, lay down its arms, and yield the Government to those who have only failed to destroy this Government under the pressure of superior force. What is the mission of the Republican Party? It is first what was so tersely said in the inaugural of the great Republican leader—"Let us have peace." That is what we fought for—for peace. And we will have it if we have to conquer it. Peace! Peace, which means smiling farms; which means commerce; which means industry; which means manufactories; which means every man to have the right to toil, the right to accumulate for his wife and children, the right to educate his children, the right to rear his children in a better condition, the right that courage, that industry, that integrity shall reap its reward. The peace which gives prosperity. Peace, which gives security. Peace, which insures to all men every right of the Government of our fathers.

In a popular government, founded for establishment of great principles, there can be no peace, unless those principles are carried out. The machine will not work smoothly. There will be disaster and ruin. Wild passions and wars will rise unless these principles, for which this machine was established, and for which it should be run, are carried. They are:

1. *To form a more perfect union.*—There can be no peace without a perfect union. Gen. Jackson was right when he said that if our country were separated, and not with one duty and with one progress, we could not get along together. There can be no lasting peace if hostile armies can water their horses on the banks of the Hudson or on those of the Potomac. Here is a party which came into power at the capital of a nation already divided with distinct sections, with bitter feelings, apparently forbidding union. But it now holds its power, sole, redeemed, consolidated—a nation with a union more complete than that of the British Empire—an old constitution still entire.

Does it need argument that the Republican Party preserved this Union? The people did it. But the Republican Party was the only organization which represented the ideas and provided the means by which the Union was accomplished. If this Government still endures, it is the Republican Party which you must thank for it. If our Government still continues to attract to its bosom the oppressed from other shores, this is its work.

2. *To establish justice.*—Justice is necessary to establish peace. All wars come from injustice of some kind—either social, moral, or political. If a man finds that injustice has been done to him, he will fight for it; and so with a nation and party. The Republican Party has organized into forms of law those great principles, and given to every man equal rights before the law. The Republican Party has upheld the original principles of the old Constitution. No government will be effected on questions of mere social or personal justice. But all governments must give to every man equal advantages in matters of common and public right. Is it worth while that I should go over these principles in detail? Certainly not. They are too well known to all.

3. *To preserve domestic tranquility.*—The Republican Party has done everything in its power that it could do. Domestic tranquility is to be preserved by the equal enforcement of law, by giving to every man his right before the law, by giving to every one his personal and property rights. This the Republican Party has done, and no one can deny it.

4. *To promote the public welfare.*—What has the Republican Party done for that? It has given us railroads; it has opened the lines of communication and commerce until material nature has yielded to the nature of man; it has built up your manufactories; it has done this; it has opened the avenues of advancement to every man who has the courage and capacity to make the effort; it has given to every man the right to rise; it is the representative party of labor; it has illustrated it by its principles and candidates. It was this principle which made Lincoln, the rail-splitter, and Grant, the tanner, Presidents of the United States. It is the party which will elect George A. Halsey and Amos Clark, who have both worked with their hands; the one as Governor and the other as Congressman.

What every man accumulates for himself and family, he accumulates for the country. Life may be too short to realize the efforts of his own labors. But, unsuccessful or successful for himself, the struggles, the sacrifices, the accumulations of each individual, make up the sum and accumulations of the mass. When the avenues are open to all, there interest is stimulated; but when they are shut up, then every branch suffers. It is the mission of the great Republican party to rise up and surge for the Government in which we live.

5. *To provide for the common defense.*—Suppose, when the rebellion was upon us, everybody to whom we offered our bonds had said: "Oh, you offered us bonds ten years ago and we supposed you would pay them when you could. But when you got out of your scrape you didn't pay at all. You gave us your notes for your bonds"—do you think that we would have got money?

When the time comes to go to war we must do it. We must have money, and, if we have no money of our own, we must have credit. We must preserve the integrity of our country, or otherwise we shall go down when we are attacked. Countries mean to live forever.

6. *To secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our children.* That is necessary to peace, for without liberty there can be no peace. There is no man here present, and I care not who he is, who would go before his wife and children and say that he dared not lay down his life, if necessary, to preserve liberty to his children. Liberty is necessary to peace. Has the Republican Party been true to this great principle of the Constitution? Answer it by your own conscience. Which is the party that has been true to liberty? and which is the party that has preserved and is preserving the blessings of liberty to you and your children? One thousand battle-fields tell the story of the struggles for liberty, and which was the party that led them on and sustained them? Answer it in your own hearts.

I have only touched upon general principles and alluded to some general ideas. I would like to drive these living principles into the hearts of the rising generation. I have shown you that the Republican Party has been in the past and is to-day the champion of your country's honor. That without it your country would not now exist. That without such an organization your country will not long be preserved, its mission fulfilled, or its destiny carried out.

It is said by the enemies of the Republican Party, that its mission is done. That it should abandon its organization and leave its duty to those who profess opposite and antagonistic ideas. My friends, the mission of the Republican Party is not fulfilled by the achievements of a day. It is the party of progress and development. It will not die so long as there are new fields of progress to conquer. It has a duty of preservation as well as a duty of accomplishment. So long as there is an organized opinion which seeks to deny the validity of the great principles which we have established, and the legality of the means which we have taken to do it—so long as murder walks by midnight and rapine is the weapon of the South—so long it is treason to man to cease in any of your efforts. If I have shown you, even though in a cursory and careless manner, that these principles are of vital interest to your country and those who come after us, I have not talked in vain.

You have nominated this afternoon for your member of Congress Amos Clark. I have known him and his efforts as your Representative. He has been true to you and your interests. His integrity is unquestioned. His influence is felt in all the avenues of public life at Washington. He is a representative man, and you will honor your State and yourselves by sending him back. You have seen Mr. Halsey, your candidate for Governor, a practical workman, who has illustrated the principles I have spoken about. By his own industry, courage, and perseverance he has put himself in a large and responsible position. He is the representative of the great principles of the Republican Party. He is a man of large political experience. You will honor yourselves and your State when you elect such a man as Governor of the State of New-Jersey.

I beg of you that you will keep your eyes open and your interest excited upon the question I have given you. Do not deceive yourselves that you are in political safety; that to-day you are resting in the political security which comes after every success, and seek to mitigate its effects. Disband the Republican Party. Allow it to be broken up and driven out. Put the Democratic Party as now represented in the South in political power in the Government of the United States and in the South. What would become of yourselves? What would become of your principles of liberty? What would become of the mission of this country? I leave it to you that if the principles of the Republican Party are the principles of right and justice, then the principles of the antagonistic party should be like a beacon on a rock warning you of the approach of danger, and calling you to come back again.

A SPEECH FROM TOOMBS.

A GENERAL DENUNCIATION OF EVERYTHING—WHAT HE WILL DO AS GOVERNOR.

Robert Toombs made a speech in Madison, Ga., on Wednesday evening last, it being his first political speech to the people of Morgan County for thirty years. The Atlanta *News* gives this report of it, with notes: "He advocated strongly the calling of a constitutional convention, and stated that if the nomines of the Democracy for the Legislature would not pledge himself to vote for one, if the negroes would send for him (Toombs) he would come and take the stump against the white man, whoever he might be. The present Constitution was the work of a parcel of dirty dogs, thieves, and rascals, and no decent white man should acknowledge it. Even if he approved every line therein, he would overturn it if he had the power. Gen. Toombs violently denounced the legislative amendment in reference to the payment of bonds as a fraud and as not effecting the object it pretended to effect. He was very severe upon a certain State Senator, whom he denounced as being one of the grandest knaves in Georgia, and expressed the opinion that he was in the pay of the bondholders. After dwelling on the subject of the Governorship at some length, Gen. Toombs referred to the fact that he and his friend, Mr. Jones, of Burke County, were the only two men in the State who were disqualified by the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, while a cuffee, or a native Timbuctoo, could assume privileges that he could not. Some of his enthusiastic friends had announced that he would be a candidate for Governor. Well, if they could stand it he could, and if he ever was elected Governor he would be Governor sure enough. Of one thing the people might rest assured: No Yankee troops would put their feet upon the soil of Georgia to interfere with the elections and rights of the people while he occupied the Gubernatorial chair. Referring to the dangers which beset the people, Gen. Toombs said that no dependence could be placed on the press of the State, as any of them could be bought up for a few hundred dollars. [Gen. Toombs is mistaken.—Ed. *News.*] He had experienced a little in that line himself, as he had let certain papers have money, and he had scarcely got it back from them before they would go back on him. He advised the people to beware of Atlanta and to shun that city as they would a viper, as Atlanta was 'the hell of the universe.' [Very unjust.—ED.] Continuing, he referred to Federal politics, and remarked that some people looked upon Grant as a king. Well, if he was a king he was a very little king, a wee bit of a king, a baby king. Gen. Toombs spoke against the Georgia Railroad as being an imposition upon the people, and a monopoly that should be broken down. He was once a stockholder of the road, but as soon as he saw how it was crushing the people he sold his stock and withdrew. Gen. Toombs spoke at length on the several topics of interest, and was repeatedly interrupted by applause. The foregoing is, of course, but the merest outline of his speech."

FULL DRESS IN ICELAND.

A correspondent of the *Standard*, who has been assisting at the late festivities in Iceland, saw several ladies dressed in the old Icelandic full dress. One of the ladies and her costume he describes as follows: She was some forty years of age, tall and stately, and would have commanded attention in any assembly. The bright complexion and abundance of fair hair, as well as the general tone of the features, proclaimed her true Norse blood. Her dress, however, was what most caught my attention. She wore a close-fitting bodice and sleeves, made of black woolen material, with broad gold embroidery down the front and on the seams, fastened at the throat by a gold button, open after this about half way to the waist so as to show a white chemisette, but with gold buttons on either side, so that it could be closed at will. Such a bodice as this is often laced up the front by a gold or silver chain, passed through a kind of ring on the edge of the buttons; but this lady wore it open. Round the waist was a belt formed of plates of gold linked together, and hanging down in front nearly to the knees. Many of these belts in gold or silver are heirlooms and come down from generation to generation—perhaps relics of the time when people carried all their available wealth about with them, as Hindoo women and Shahs of Persia do nowadays. The skirt was of the same material with the bodice and was perfectly plain, except for a narrow band of gold embroidery round the bottom, which was some two inches from the ground. No flounces or frills, and, above all, no abominations in the way of crinoline or dress improver, disfigured the graceful costume I am trying to describe. I know I do it very badly, and I dare say ladies will think I am a dunce, but the task is new and somewhat uncongenial. But the head-dress was the most peculiar part of the whole. I can only describe it as a flattened cornucopia turning over from the back toward the front. The cap was high, covered with white silk or linen, strained over a frame of cardboard, and built up with wadding. This construction I afterward inquired into, so it may be accepted as correct. Round the band of it glittered about a dozen of gold stars, and set in all round was a very deep net fall trimmed with lace. This fall was lifted up in front and turned back over the cap, while the back part of it fell almost to the waist, the whole giving much the effect of a bridal veil. The hair was worn in several long and very broad plaits, which were turned up in loops, and their ends hidden under the cap. This is the usual Icelandic style of wearing the hair, and of course dispenses with all the adornment of frizzes and false plaits, which the belles of our more southern cities find indispensable. Clumsiness in my description may perhaps impart an idea of clumsiness to this head-dress, but it is by no means clumsy. On the contrary, it is very becoming, and displayed above bright and pretty faces, as I afterward saw it, adds a charm to what hardly requires improvement—the features of the better class of Icelandic girls.

THE USE OF TOBACCO.

INCREASE IN THE CONSUMPTION OF NARCOTIC STIMULANTS.

THE PERNICIOUS PRACTICE SPREADING AMONG AMERICAN WOMEN—SNUFF-DIPPING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The use of tobacco in the United States is not confined to the men only. From Maine to Texas, and from New-York to California, the habit of snuff-dipping prevails. In some States, especially those of the South, it is more general than in others, but it is practised in all to a certain extent, and is gradually gaining ground in every one of them.

But it is not surprising that this should be the case when we consider the large increase of nervous excitement to which the women of the day are exposed in comparison with the placid course of the lives of their grandmothers fifty years ago.

In all countries of the world the men and some of the women of to-day are in the habit of using narcotic stimulants in the shape of the dried leaves or juices of some narcotic plant or weed. In Europe and America tobacco is almost universally used, and it is said that among the most aristocratic young ladies of the principal cities of Europe, there are many of them who smoke their cigarettes, secretly, as regularly as the men do their pipes and cigars. In the Spanish Americas it is notorious that the ladies all smoke cigarettes, and that in some of the South and Central American States they smoke the largest kind of cigars. In the mountainous regions of Peru and Bolivia the coca is universally used among the Indians. The coca is the leaf of a plant or shrub of the same name that grows in the mountains of those countries, and which, after being prepared and dried, is chewed in the same way as tobacco in the United States, but with the difference that in order that its virtues may be fully extracted it is necessary that a small quantity of ashes be taken with it. For this purpose the ashes of a certain kind of wood are carefully prepared by the Indians, and molded into small tablets of about half the size of a plug of chewing tobacco. The coca seems to possess all the properties of tobacco, for with a small bag of it and a very few pounds (some two or three) of parched Indian corn, ground into fine meal, a Peruvian or Bolivian Indian will make a ten days' journey through the mountains without any apparent distress. In China the use of opium is habitual among almost all who can afford it, and occasional among those whose only reason for not using it habitually is because of their not having wherewith to buy it regularly. Whether the opium habit is as detrimental to health as is generally supposed is a question. The writer has seen and had dealings with many Chinamen, contracted coolies in Peru and in the Island of Cuba, and others, free men, in California. They were all more or less addicted to the use of opium, and he never yet saw a case that would warrant any belief that the use of the drug was hurtful. There are, of course, instances of bad effects caused by the excessive use of opium in the places named, as well as in China, but it is a question whether the number of fatal cases will come anywhere near the number of deaths resulting from the excessive use of alcohol among a proportionate number of people of the northern nations. In the East Indies opium, Indian hemp, and other narcotics are constantly indulged in; but it is very rare that fatal or ill results are known to follow. The Malays and many of the Japanese use the betel nut, which they chew with a confection of lime, and far away in the Polar regions, where vegetation is scant, and where it would be supposed that nothing of a narcotic nature would be found, there grows a kind of a mushroom or fungus which, from the meagre descriptions we have of it, seems to possess all the properties of a narcotic stimulant. In the mountain regions of Western Mexico the use of hemp is very common. It is used principally by the soldiers, who make cigarettes of it. They say that when one is under its influence he "can see whatever he wants to see." Its use is prohibited by their officers, because its effects are similar to those produced by drinking to excess, and the men cannot be aroused until the sleep brought on by the drug is over. A young Mexican officer told the writer that on one occasion when he was suffering intensely with the toothache, an old sergeant suggested that if he would smoke a hemp cigarette it would put him to sleep and relieve his pain. His suffering was so intense that he was at last induced to try the remedy, and the cigarette was brought, and he lay down and began to smoke it. The effect, at first, was very soothing and pleasant, but presently strange and wild fancies began to run through his brain, and he was suddenly stricken with uncontrollable fear, and sprang from his bed, and rushed out into the court-yard of the house. There he thought he received a tremendous blow on the back of his head, which sent it spinning a thousand feet into the air, like a shell from a mortar. He said he stood there and watched it until it disappeared. He was sure there was no mistake about it, for he saw it plainly and distinctly. He then started off in search of his head, and he says that he thought he was away for days and days in the search. At last, to his inexpressible relief, after having been over hundreds of leagues of desert and mountain, he found himself in the court-yard of his house, with his head safe on his shoulders. The sergeant told him that he had been walking up and down the courtyard with him for about half an hour only. The toothache was gone, but he says he suffered more in his headless search for his head than he would from a thousand toothaches. He never smoked hemp again. However, the custom of smoking hemp prevails in a few of the Mexican States only, tobacco being universally used among them. In Africa and in the South Sea Islands, where the natives had only the intoxicating beverages prepared from the palm and the ava, tobacco, so soon as it was introduced, became at once the article most in demand, and, indeed, wherever it has become known it has immediately taken its place as a staple article of trade. Hence it is not strange that its use should be gradually creeping in among the women of civilized and enlightened countries.

The various modes of using tobacco are by snuffing, chewing, smoking, and dipping. It has been generally considered that the practice belongs altogether to the extreme Southern and South-western States, but it is not so; it extends to a certain degree throughout the entire length and breadth of the land. Snuff-dipping is so called perhaps from the reason that it is used in small quantities obtained from the bottle or box, as the case may be, by dipping it out with a stick or small spoon. The practice prevails to a slight extent in the State of New-York, and to a much greater extent in the cities than in the country. It originated among the *demi monde*, and from them gradually made its way to other classes of society. Two kinds of snuff are used by the dippers, both of which, however, are known as Scotch. The difference between them is that one has a certain amount of common table salt mixed with it, and the other has none. They are known as salt Scotch and fresh Scotch. Fresh Scotch is prepared more in this City than in any other part of the State. The following is the manner of dipping in New-York: The dipper is provided with a small spoon, about half the size of a common teaspoon, with which she dips a sufficient quantity of snuff from her bottle. Then seizing her lower lip with the thumb and forefinger of her left hand, she draws it well forward and fills the cavity with the *bonne bouche* contained in the spoon. There she lets it remain until it is gradually diffused through her mouth, expectorating the while, in a manner that would do credit to a veteran. Sometimes the delicacy is daintily enveloped in a fine piece of tissue paper and deposited in the same place. In the Eastern States the Salt Scotch is preferred, but it is not used in the same way as in New-York. There the dippers use a small stick of some very fibrous wood, the end of which is chewed until it assumes a mop-like appearance owing to the separation of the fibres. This is dipped into the snuff and then rubbed on the gums and teeth. A large quantity of snuff is used by the factory girls in all the Eastern States, and it may readily be imagined how easily a habit of that kind may extend among a people.

In the South-west, that is to say in Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, Scotch snuff is used exclusively with a stick, as in the Eastern States. The habit is indulged in by all classes, in secret by the higher and openly by the lower. In North and South Carolina "high toast" snuff is the kind in demand. It is peculiarly strong and pungent, as it is made by very much the same process as the Irish Blackguard, being dried on heated screens before being ground. In Georgia and Alabama Maccaboy snuff is the favorite. It is a strong, black snuff, salted, and scented with attar of roses. In all the last-mentioned States the stick, or "brush," as they call it, is employed. In Pennsylvania, Delaware, New-Jersey, Maryland, and the Western States, there is but little snuff-dipping, but there, as in all the other States, the habit is steadily increasing. The Scotch snuffs above alluded to are all of a light coffee brown, and are perfectly dry and ground as fine as flour. The Maccaboy, which is almost black, is coarse and quite moist. So far as expectoration is concerned, the spoon dippers are not excelled by their sisters who prefer the stick, either of them being able to compete with the celebrated Mr. Hannibal Chollop, the gentleman whom Mr. Martin Chuzzlewit met at Eden during his travels in America, who "required two foot in a circ-lar di-rection," and who had "gone ten foot in a circ-lar di-rection" on a wager.

Dipping is apparently very beneficial to the teeth, and it may be that the habit is often acquired from using snuff as a dentifrice. The writer of this article has traveled extensively through the South and South-west, and his experience has been that wherever the practice prevailed the teeth of the women were beautifully white and singularly free from decay. Tobacco possesses high antiseptic and detergent properties, and must exercise a beneficial influence in purifying the mouth.

In order to show to what an extent the habit has obtained, it will only be necessary to say that in the year 1873, one New-York firm alone, Messrs. P. Lorillard & Co., sold in round numbers 161,[illegible] pounds of snuff, all of which was of the kind used for dipping, besides more than 150,000 pounds of the regular mixtures for the old-fashioned snuffers. Add to this the enormous quantity the large [illegible] manufactured in the other cities, and some idea may be formed of the extent to which dipping is carried in the United States.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH.

REV. DR. CHAPMAN'S CONGREGATION.

HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY SINCE 1833—THE OLD MULBERRY STREET CHURCH—ITS EARLY PASTORS—THE BUILDING OF ST. PAUL'S IN 1856-7—SKETCH OF THE PRESENT PASTOR.

For nearly twenty years St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in this City, has been acknowledged as the wealthiest and most prominent organization of its denomination in the State, and even in the country. The original society, of which St. Paul's is the result, was the Mulberry Street Church, founded as far back as 1834, and in its time was one of the leading societies within the bounds of the New-York Conference. Early in July of that year the corner-stone of the original edifice, at the corner of Mulberry and Bleecker streets, was laid with appropriate ceremonies, and in the presence of a large and interested throng of worshipers. The congregation at that time numbered less than a hundred—the exact membership in 1835, the second year of its existence, being 106. The first regular Pastor, appointed in 1835, was Dr. Nathan Bangs, and the first Superintendents of the Sunday-school Dr. W. C. Palmer and Mrs. Hester Smith. The first Board of Trustees consisted of nine members, as follows: Ezekiel J. Moore, James Albro, Mark Stephenson, Ralph Mead, Richard J. Polhemus, William A Cox, John B. Dodd, Benjamin Disbrow, and Jacob P. Bunting. Constructed of brick in a plain and substantial manner, the church edifice was at that period considered one of the largest and most substantial in the City. Its seating capacity amounted to 900, and the total cost of its erection to $20,000. St. Paul's was the second "pewed" church in the denomination in New-York, that in Vestry street, erected the year before, being the first. As such it naturally gained a certain amount of notoriety, "pews" being then considered by the great mass of the Methodists in the light of an innovation, and as such to be resisted to the last extremity. A few years, however, soon demonstrated the superiority of the new system, which was afterward adopted in almost all of their churches. At the close of Dr. Bangs' pastorate in 1835, he was succeeded by Rev. F. Hodgson, who performed the duties of the office until the close of the year following. Rev. Robt. Seney, a clergyman of high standing, both as a scholar and preacher, and under whose ministrations the congregation was largely increased, was the next Pastor. His successor was Rev. E. S. Janes, for the past thirty years senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the term 1841-2 the pulpit was filled by Rev. J. H. Perry, who, at the breaking out of the rebellion, resigned from the ministry to raise a regiment in defense of the Union, and who subsequently died in the service. In 1843-4 Rev. J. Dempster was assigned to the charge, and in 1845-6 Rev. Edwin L. Janes, brother of the Bishop. The term of 1847 was passed under the ministry of Rev. Charles B. Ling, who was followed in 1848 by Rev. E. E. Griswold. In 1850-1 Rev. R. S. Foster was appointed by the committee, continuing in the pastoral office until chosen Bishop by the General Conference in 1852. Throughout the latter year the pulpit was occupied by Rev. E. O. Havens, who resigned before the expiration of his term to accept the Presidency of the Michigan State University. In 1853 Rev. J. B. Hagenny was appointed to the position, which he held until December, 1854. His successor was Rev. A. M. Osborne, who ministered acceptably during the years 1855-6, at the close of which he was transferred elsewhere. During the latter year the project for the building of the present church on Fourth avenue was matured and work commenced upon the foundations. A small frame church of ancient date occupied its site, and around this the white marble walls of the existing structure were reared. During the period occupied in the work of construction the congregation worshiped in the frame edifice until the completion of the chapel, in the rear of the main building, on Twenty-first street, when the services were transferred thither. The total cost of the church and chapel was upward of $150,000. The seating capacity of the former is 1,500; that of the latter, 400. Among the members largely instrumental in the prosecution of the work was Daniel Drew. In 1857 Rev. Dr. John McClintock, afterward President of the Drew University, and since deceased, was called to the pastorate, with Rev. E. L. Prentice as associate. Dr. McClintock, who was one of the ablest divines of his day, was appointed to the care of the American Church in Paris when the rebellion in this country was at its height, and in that position rendered valuable aid to the national cause in the hour of its peril. In 1859 Rev. A. C. Foss succeeded to the sole charge of the society. Rev. J. B. Hagenny, since deceased, was the next Pastor, holding that office during the troubled years of 1860-1. In 1862-3 Rev. R. B. Ridgaway was selected to preside over St. Paul's, and, in 1864, Dr. McClintock was again assigned to the charge of the church, assisted by Rev. E. B. Otherman. In 1865-6-7, Dr. Cyrus D. Foss, (at present in charge of St. James' Church at Harlem, succeeded to the pulpit. The second three-year term of 1868-9-70 was passed under the charge of Dr. H. B. Ridgaway. In 1871-2-3, Dr. Foss was again appointed to the pastorate, which he continued to fill until May of the current year, when Dr. Chapman assumed charge. The present membership of St. Paul's is stated in the church's report to the Conference of 1874 at 522. Large collections in aid of foreign and domestic missions are taken up at stated intervals, the contributions of the society for this single purpose averaging from $6,000 to $12,000 per annum. The Board of Trustees for the current year is composed of the following members: Daniel Drew, A. V. Stout, James M. Raymond, Edwin Mead, S. R. Spelman, Hon. Enoch L. Fancher, J. B. Dickenson, William R. Foster, and George Forrester. The Stewards are A. S. Purdy, Joseph Grayson, William Truslow, John Elliott, James L. Stewart, William L. Raymond, F. H. Carter, and B. Lord.

JAMES A. M. CHAPMAN, D. D.

Rev. Dr. Chapman was born in Greenland, N. H., on the 21st of August, 1830. Educated at the Congregational Academy, New-Hampshire, he entered Waterville College in 1850, graduated in 1854, and became a student in the Theological Seminary at Concord, N. H., in the same year. His first charge was at Fairhaven, Mass., in 1855, and his second at Blackstone, in the same State. In 1857-8 he officiated at New-Bedford, and in 1859-60 at Providence, R. I. At the breaking out of the war he was stationed in Fall River, Mass. His next congregation was that in Hanover street, Boston, the old mother church of the city, over which he presided during the term of 1863-4-5. During the succeeding three years he was stationed at the Tremont Street Church, Boston, and for two years more at Grace Church in the same city. At the session of the Legislature in 1870 he was elected Chaplain of that body, an office which he held until his removal to the New-York East Conference in 1871. In the Spring of the same year he was appointed to St. John's Church, Brooklyn, and in May, 1874, to his present position.

THROUGH CHRIST ALL THINGS ARE POSSIBLE.

By James A. M. Chapman, D. D.

I can do all things through Christ, which strengtheneth me.—Philippians iv., 13.

We are almost stunned at first by the boldness of this declaration of the Apostle, for you will observe that he does not say that Christ can do all things through him, but that he can do all things through Christ, which strengthened him. His position is not passive but active. He is not an instrument but a moral agent, and we find that God does work through substances, and influences, and beings according to the laws of our nature. All inanimate things and all irresponsible beings He uses in passivity or activity, according to the laws of their nature, for the accomplishment of His purposes; or perhaps it would be more correct if I should say that the operation of agricultural, chemical, mechanical, vegetable, and animal forces is the product of the action of the Divine Lord through irresponsible matter, according to the laws embraced within it or involved in its organization. We find, however, that man is not a passive nor an irresponsibly active being, but an agent endowed with will, and so capable of insuring or defeating the purpose of his existence which is governed by his own course of conduct, and gives character to his own actions, and he is placed as the sovereign of all the lower forms of life and of inanimate forms. He stands actively [illegible] use of mechanical laws he rears splendid architectural structures, he builds splendid bridges, constructs railroads that span the continent, he tunnels gigantic mountains, navigates the ocean, and achieves all the marvels that distinguish the history of the world. By the knowledge and use of agricultural laws he turns prairies and swamps and deserts into fields blossoming with fruits and burdened with grain that supply the necessities and gratify the lustre of mankind. By the knowledge and use of chemical laws he converts mineral and metal gases and fluids into a thousand different and varied uses and purposes, and so all the grand achievements of ancient and modern history that stand to-day as the marvels and monuments of true genius, are but the results of a wise and a skillful use of forces almost exclusively outside of himself. So man may, without boasting, and almost with literal truthfulness, say I can do all things through natural forces, which strengthens me; and what is this but saying I can do all things through the God of Nature, who strengthened me; for these natural forces, acting under a common law, are used by Him for the attainment of His ends. Thus man himself, though not so strong as the ox or the horse, by the enlistment in his service of natural forces can transport more than they, and though not so swift as the bird, nor fleet as the dog, by the aid of natural forces he can outtravel them. He is not so far-sighted as the eagle, yet, through natural agencies, his vision circumscribes the world, and though not so invulnerable to disease as the beast of the forest, yet he can conquer the most terrible plague by the instruments which science has placed at his disposal. In some respects the weakest of all creatures, he can conquer and become the sovereign master of all. He uses the sun, moon, and stars; he uses the wind and the wave, electricity, gravity, and attraction, and there is scarcely any element or force that is discovered that he does not in some form or other enlist in his service. In infancy man is the weakest, most ignorant, and most helpless of all creatures; yet by mental cultivation and the study of the relation of forces to truth he can lift himself to the highest intellectual attainments, and aspire to the brightest culture, infinitely beyond that which is possible by the brute creation, who had the advantages at the start. He can also educate and elevate and transform the minds of others, and he does this by studying and mastering and then applying the forces that are outside of himself to the minds that he would transform and elevate. He does this voluntarily; he is not an instrument; he is a moral agent, and God works with him in company with this moral agency. Man nowhere stands as an irresponsible link in an irresponsible chain of human beings, moved according to the irresistible will of God. He places these means within his reach, and induces him to study them and become acquainted with their laws and possibilities, and apply them to the practical purposes of life, and he may do this and be wise and happy and successful, or neglect them and remain in a condition of miserable nothingness. When he uses the forces of nature he becomes in Scripture language a worker together with God. When he eats, drinks, sleeps, or when he discharges any duty or lays hold of any force outside himself he takes hold of Divine power; he enlists the energies of the Divine Lord for the accomplishment of his plans and purposes, and it is just as truthful in nature as in religion, "Without me you can do nothing." Man is as much dependent upon the God of Nature as upon the God of religion. He can do no more without the assistance of God in the one than he can without the assistance of God in the other, and yet, ignoring this plain, simple fact, it would seem we have become a race of practical atheists; we have pushed God above the common affairs of life, and simply recognized the laws of forces, whereas every day and every hour, and in every movement we are absolutely and directly dependent upon God. I now refer to God working with us from the very lowest fountains of our physical nature up to the very highest phase of our spiritual being. God works with the former when he sows the seed which germ and spring up through the agency of agricultural laws. He works with the mariner through wind and steam, by the laws governing them, and He works with the mechanic through the mechanical forces; and so God and man are working together every day in all the common affairs of life. And man may say just as truthfully in regard to natural things as of spiritual things, I can do all things through the God of Nature, who strengthens me, and, reversing the proposition, this is true in spiritual as in natural things. He is no more an instrument, and dependent upon one than upon the other, and it seems to me that no greater injury can be inflicted upon Christianity than running it in opposition to nature in its principles and operations. In investigating the subject, many would plunge it in impenetrable mystery and gloom, whereas there is an analogy between nature and religion, and the practical principles of Christianity are just as plain and simple and intelligible as anything that emanates from human thought and consciousness. Spiritual forces are no more propitious than natural. Law reigns over one as over the other, and the conditions of spiritual forces are as easy of observance as those of natural forces. God has placed within our reach certain spiritual forces, and has revealed to us that we may use them and apply them to sacred purposes, and this is just as true in nature as it is in grace. All the agricultural forces in the world would never produce a field of grain unless they were applied. All the mechanical forces in the world would never rear a noble structure unless properly set in motion, and all the educational forces in the world would never develop a cultivated man unless they were accepted and yielded to. All the spiritual forces of the universe would never convert a soul and develop a Christian manhood unless they are accepted and applied to spiritual experience. There is no such sublime faith manifested in the world as that shown by the farmer who goes out at the close of Winter and opening of Spring to sow his field. He believes that God will work with him, that he will bless the seed, and through sunshine and the atmosphere that his labors will be rewarded with an abundant harvest. The mariner launches out into the ocean without a star to guide him, believing that God will take him through the winds and waves and carry him safely to a harbor through the influence of the magnet-needle, and so in other relations of life men expect that God will work with them. In our private relations when we work in truth and earnestness in the social family and business circle do we not expect God to work with us? It seems to me if these agencies God has given us were more frequently and abundantly employed than they are God's spiritual world would to-day bloom and blossom as the rose. Nothing can be more explicit than the declarations of Scripture. If an educated man should say "I educated my son," you would not charge him with incorrectness of speech, and yet he avails himself of the teachings of the stars, the sea, the earth, and mind and matter to accomplish this result; but if a Christian says "I converted my son" you charge him with a most presumptuous fanaticism. Still he only avails himself of the spiritual forces that underlie his faith, and God working through these forces creates in him a new spiritual life, and develops a Christian manhood. The one uses Scriptural forces, and the other natural forces, to accomplish given ends, and I do not see why the declarations of one should not be as true as the other. If a physician says, "I cured a man sick of fever," you accept his declaration as truth; but if a Christian says, "I converted a wayward soul," you accuse him of the height of presumption. What is the difference? The physician studied the nature of the disease, the effects of drugs and the mode of prescription; the patient scrupulously follows the instruction it contains, attends conscientiously to ventilation and the other promotives of health, and God working with them health is restored. What is the difference between this and the forces set in motion by the Christian? He knows that the man is a sinner, that the gospel possesses redeeming qualities, and the patient scrupulously following these directions, the effect is the accepting of Christ as the Savior, and that result working through faith creates in him a new life, and developes in his bosom a new divine Christian manhood. The one is just as true as the other, and hence says the Scripture, free yourself, save yourself, cleanse and purge yourself, and let him know that he who purges a sinner from the errors of his ways shall save a soul from death. This is just as if God said, I put within your reach all those forces which are essential to salvation; use those forces, bring them to bear on the hearts and consciences of men, and God, working through these forces, shall secure the salvation of all the people of the world. In material agencies he studies and discovers forces, and applying them achieves grand results. In the spiritual world he discovers laws and forces, he brings the power of Christ's life and love to the earth, and he removes mountains, he uproots trees of social iniquity, converts moral wastes to blooming Edens, and opens a communication between the soul of man and the throne of power. Christ said to the apostles go ye to all the world and teach all the nations, and that command was based upon the saving power of the Gospel and its ability to bring this world back to the holiness of God and to Heaven. Through the exercise of these forces of the Gospel, Luther produced that grand awakening of the seventeenth century, and the great English reformers sent an influence into Christian work that blesses the whole civilized world to-day. It may be said that God works through them as His instruments as He does when men turn a profitless prairie into a fruitful field, and in religion, by the operation of these divine forces, they accomplish these divine results. But Christ declared, "Without Me you can do nothing." We accept the declarations of God in the profoundest construction that can be placed upon it. Apart from grace and from atonement and apart from truth, we can do nothing, but is not this just as true in nature as in Christ? Apart from natural forces men can't live a moment. How many architectural structures would go up in your City this year apart from mechanical forces, and how many harvests can be gathered apart from agricultural forces? Without natural forces man is absolutely helpless; so, without the forces of the Gospel we can do nothing. But these forces are given to us, and are constantly at the beck of faith, and we may always apply them to the achievement of the grand purposes for which they were given. Cut the branch from the vine, and it is not only fruitless, but it will die; but when associated with the tree, and nourished by its sap, it blossoms and bears fruit. So a Christian separated from Christ not only becomes fruitless, but will die, and it is only when united to the branch and the [illegible] of, but it was Christ furnished the strength, so that in one sense it was Paul did them, and in another sense Christ did them. God, of his own volition of course could convert souls, but his plan is by the operation of these spiritual forces, which are sufficient for salvation. And the practical point of this discussion is this, that the responsibility for using the forces of the Gospel that are given us for the conversion of our souls and the conversion of the world devolves upon us. Let us be anxious to impress our own hearts and consciences with the idea that the forces of the spiritual world are as a rule as constant and as durable as the forces of the material world. That we can stand by the one as by the other and attain success through one as through the other. God has given us the necessary means in nature, and we are responsible for our own support, our own education and our own beings, and we are responsible for our families and for the community just so far as our ability extends. We may neglect these means, and, if we do, we will suffer the penalties; but this neglect does not disprove the existence of these means, nor does it disprove the responsibility for their use. God has placed within our reach the means of our salvation, and the responsibility for their use devolves upon us. Men neglect the exercise of these forces, and will be lost to eternity; but that does not disprove the existence of the provisions of the Gospel nor the benefit of employing them, any more than the parable of the sowing of the seed which fell on barren ground and did not bring forth fruit, proved the worthlessness of the seed itself. Some seed fell in the ground and died, but others which fell on suitable ground took root and brought forth one-hundred fold; so in the Gospel field there is some seed that does fall upon hearts and takes root and springs up all about us. The duty of sowing and accepting the seed sown devolves upon the Church and the world. God never does for man what man can do for himself. In natural things, if you are sick you send for the physician and avail yourself of his prescription; if you are hungry you seek food; if thirsty, you drink; if ignorant, you seek instruction; if too weak to accomplish a purpose, and you use natural forces outside of yourself, you simply follow the dictates of common sense, and so achieve the marvels which surround us. And the same course can be pursued in spiritual things. Seek the great Physician, and if you are guilty ask for pardon; if you are corrupt wash in the fountains of living grace; if you are hungry eat of the provisions of the Gospel, and if you are thirsty drink of the fountains of living water. If you are seeking the conversion of a man, behold the Divine power, and bring that power to bear on your labors; and so sure as there is a God, so sure will your labors be not made in vain. In that marvelous chapter of Paul to the Hebrews he sets forth the mighty deeds of their leaders; but it was the record of men—men who were strengthened by the presence and power of God, who brought God to their work, and who achieved the marvels that stand the wonder of all times. God is the same to-day as then, and the work of the Church is the same to-day; and when the whole Church as one man shall take hold of God and bring Him to the great work committed to our hands, then will He issue forth to conquer, and the deserts will bud and blossom as the rose. There are two extremes that are equally false and fatal—the old idea that God does everything, and that everything is moved here, there, and everywhere only as a God of irresistible will shall move it. Those who advance this doctrine forget that in the spiritual world God has always at work spiritual forces which are always moving, expecting the faith of the Church, and the heavens are charged with such influences just as the atmosphere is charged with electricity, only needing to be drawn out and applied to accomplish these purposes. Now is God's time, and it ought to be written in golden letters before every Christian and every sinner; now the Church may work, now sinners may be saved, and now the great purposes of the Gospel may be accomplished, and the world swing back into its proper condition of holiness. Then there is the other extreme—that men can do everything; that religion is a mere work of culture, and education, and growth, and development, to which material forces are directed. Nothing is more false and futile. Apart from Christ, and apart from atonement, apart from the truth and the Divine Spirit, man can do nothing, absolutely nothing. From first to last, he is absolutely dependent upon these mighty forces, but these forces are always at the hand of his faith, always waiting to be used, always waiting to be applied; and so man and God, working together, may achieve the sublimest and grandest purposes of the Gospel and secure the salvation of the human family. Let us not forget to seek the gospel of truth and prepare for a glorious immortality.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

ITS APPROACHING DEDICATION—GOV. OGLESBY TO DELIVER THE ORATION.

The Lincoln Monument in Springfield, Ill., is to be publicly dedicated on the 15th of October next. The Societies of the Army of the Tennessee, Army of the Cumberland, and Army of the Potomac, and various civic associations and organizations have been invited to attend, and it is expected that many thousand distinguished officers and soldiers, including President Grant and Gens. Sherman and Sheridan, will be present, together with members of the Cabinet. The labors of the committee to secure an orator for the occasion are thus described by the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal*:

It had been originally intended by the Lincoln Monument Association to await the entire completion of the monument ere its formal dedication, and upon that occasion to invite Hon. William H. Seward, of New-York, to deliver an oration upon the character and public services of Mr. Lincoln. Accordingly, in 1871, Gov. Oglesby and Hon. D. L. Phillips were appointed to wait upon Gov. Seward and invite him to deliver the oration. They did so, and Gov. Seward, although his health was greatly impaired at the time by a severe attack of paralysis, expressed himself as honored in the invitation, and inclined to accept it; but his promise to do so was withheld on account of the earnest solicitude of his family regarding his health, they fearing a fatal result as likely to attend an attempt necessarily involving so much mental labor. Hopes were entertained, however, that Mr. Seward would rally from his attack, and eventually accept the invitation, but that hope was dispelled by his death, and the association was compelled to look for some other orator of national reputation, and who was intimately associated with Mr. Lincoln during the war, and in active sympathy with his Administration. Among the distinguished gentlemen thought of in that connection, the association recognized Hon. Chas. Sumner, of Massachusetts, as preeminently the proper person among those yet living, to be selected for the service, but the death of Mr. Sumner prevented a formal tender of an invitation.

Subsequently the names of numerous gentlemen were suggested in connection with the delivery of the oration when the monument and its adornments should be fully completed, but the lapse of years, and the rapidity with which the associates of Mr. Lincoln were passing away, added to the advancing age of many of its members, recently suggested to the association that upon the completion of the monument itself and the bronze statue of Mr. Lincoln, together with the national coat of arms, it would be eminently fitting and highly gratifying to many of the heroes of the war, not to await the completion of the allegorical groups of statuary which are to adorn the monument, but to place the statue of Mr. Lincoln in position upon the monument and to unveil it in the presence of the members of the Army of the Tennessee, and distinguished guests and citizens and the public generally, who will be invited to be present on Oct. 15 next.

The association, from information received, were led to believe that if the President of the United States was invited to be present and to deliver an oration upon the life and services of Mr. Lincoln, upon the occasion of the unveiling of the statue, he would accept the service; but upon a unanimous invitation being extended to him by the association, the President felt called upon, in view of his public duties and the uncertainty of having opportunity to be present, to decline the invitation. Thereupon a cordial invitation was extended to Gov. John A. Dix, of New-York, who likewise declined on the score of a pressure of public duties.

The association then unanimously invited Hon. Gideon Welles, of Hartford, Conn., Secretary of the Navy during Mr. Lincoln's Administration, as well as a warm friend of the deceased President, to deliver an oration in honor of his illustrious chief, and for the purpose of impressing Mr. Welles with the earnest desire of the association for his services, one of its members was deputed to wait upon him personally and urge his acceptance of the invitation. Mr. Welles not being accustomed to public speaking, and more distinguished as a historian and writer of great eminence and ability than as an orator, distrusted his ability to discharge the duties of an orator upon so great an occasion, to his own satisfaction, or that of those who had so courteously invited him. Moreover, Mr. Welles delicately hinted that he had not been in full accord with the Republican Party of the United States in its policy of reconstruction—a policy which, in his judgment, differed materially from that which President Lincoln had framed in his mind, and would have put in operation in the rehabilitation of the Southern States, had he not been assassinated. Holding these views, Mr. Welles feared that in an oration he might give expression to sentiments not strictly in harmony with many of those present, hence he regretted to feel bound to decline the invitation. According to the terms of a resolution adopted by the association, Gov. O. P. Morton, of Indiana, the only other gentleman, aside from Gov. Oglesby, whom the association had decided to invite to deliver the proposed oration, was communicated with. A telegram failing to reach him at Hot Springs, Ark., where he had been for the benefit of his health, Gov. Oglesby visited him personally to express to him the unanimous desire of the association for his presence, as the orator of the occasion, at the dedication of the monument. The delicate health of Gov. Morton, and the indispensable necessity of his exercising the greatest care over it, rendered his acceptance of the invitation an impossibility, by none regretted more than the distinguished Indiana Senator himself.

On Tuesday afternoon last, at a full meeting of the association, Gov. Oglesby reported the impossibility of Gov. Morton's acceptance, and thereupon it was unanimously resolved that Gov. Oglesby be urged, as he had often been before as President of the association, to deliver the oration himself. After much embarassment and explanation of his great disinclination to undertake so delicate and responsible a service, Gov. Oglesby accepted the invitation and will deliver the dedicatory address; and that it will be eminently worthy the occasion, the Senator's veneration for the memory of his deceased counselor and friend amply attests.

SENT TO THE TOMBS.

Elisabeth Munger, the German nurse who stands charged with having caused the death of the infant of Mr. Hager, of Greenpoint, Long Island, was yesterday committed to the Tombs by Coroner [illegible] to await the result of the inquest, which [illegible]

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FALL TRADE HOPEFUL.

REVIEW OF THE DRY GOODS TRADE, THE LEATHER BUSINESS, THE BOOK TRADE, AND MANUFACTURING JEWELERS' BUSINESS.

Further inquiries among leading manufacturers and dealers confirm the statement made in a previous article on the business prospects of the country as to the conservative character of trade generally. Though no unusually large business for the Fall is anticipated, the majority of the dealers speak of their trade as being of a very healthy description, and profitable. They are not selling such large parcels of goods, but they are selling many more parcels; orders are light, but much more frequent. This state of things has been partially brought about by the panic, but the natural laws of progress have undoubtedly something to do with it. The great increase of transportation facilities during the past few years enables dealers, when they find goods selling freely, to get a further supply from New-York before their first invoice is exhausted. This saves them interest, and the risk of being left with a large parcel of unsalable goods. It also does away with the necessity of long credits—often so disastrous to the manufacturer and jobber. It is a common remark this season between merchants and buyers: "That is a very small order for such a house as yours." The reply is, almost invariably: "Oh, we can easily telegraph you, and we can have more goods sent on by the time we shall want them." Even the buyers of dry goods are curtailing their orders in this way, though they run the risk in so doing of losing particular fashions and makes of goods.

THE DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

The leading dry goods jobbers all say that they have never done a more profitable and healthy business than they are doing now. One of the very largest of them remarked to the writer the other day, "there is only one class of my customers who have, as yet, not put in an appearance this season; and, what is more, I have no desire to see them. I allude to the speculators." A few jobbers say that they might have sold more goods if they had been willing to give long credits, but they are exceptions to the rule. Still, such houses as Stewart's, Claflin's, Lord & Taylor's, and others claim that their business is equal to that of last year. Mr. Stewart dispatched from his retail store during last month 10,000 more packages and parcels than he had ever sent out before in the month of August, an undue proportion of these sales going into the country. There is one thing—dry goods are very low in price. Silks are ten per cent. cheaper than they were a year ago. Prints, which last year fetched eighteen cents a yard, Mr. Stewart is now retailing at one shilling a yard. The average reduction of prices in dry goods all round is fully twenty per cent. There is a falling off of from ten to fifteen per cent. in the importations of European dry goods for the eight months ending the 31st of August last, as against the corresponding eight months of 1873. This is, to a certain extent, owing to the continuous strides in American manufacture. Take such fabrics as delaines, for instance. Before the war only the cheapest grades of American delaines could find a market in New-York. Now the importation from England has virtually ceased. It is only the highest grades of print goods that pay for importation. As to sheetings and shirtings, they have been so improved that this country is keeping up a rapid and increasing competition with Great Britain in the markets of Australia. Indeed, so great is the preference among Australian buyers for American cotton goods that some British exporters have resorted to the disreputable expedient of putting American marks on their own goods before shipping them to Australia. Some of the leading jobbers consider that the consignments of silk goods to this country this season are of a superior manufacture. Certainly there is a grade of silks in the market heavier and richer than have ever been imported before. The only important branch of the dry goods trade which appears to be less active than others is that in domestic woolen goods. This is attributable to the fact that manufacturers are rather overloaded with stocks. Indeed, there is a talk of some of the mill-owners shutting down for a while, till consumption has worked off stocks a little. The jobbers in imported woolen goods and hosiery say that they are doing a fair, healthy trade. Altogether, the dry goods business is in a prosperous condition, and with every prospect of a good Fall and Winter trade. Mr. Claflin discriminated as follows as to the districts in which trade is best: First, the West; second, the East; third, the South-west; fourth, the South. He says that jobbers are very cautious—more so than ever—in their dealing with the South on account of the great uncertainty of the political situation.

THE CLOTH IMPORTING BUSINESS.

The cloth importing business would still appear to be held somewhat in check by the results of the panic. Though prices have been maintained at about the same figures as last year, except that they have, of course, followed the decline in gold, the importations of all makes of foreign cloths for the eight months ending 31st of August of this year show a very marked decrease against those of the corresponding eight months of 1873—a decrease of from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. English casimeres have been put entirely out of the market, and domestic goods have taken their place. This is caused altogether by the panic. The change in the duties from fifty per cent. specific to thirty-five per cent. ad valorem, and the thirty-five per cent. per pound weight, appears to have exercised no influence on the market. In fact, the importers pay little attention to it, as neither the present nor the old mode of appraising the duties is in their favor. The trade in imported cloth has been light all over the country, consequently the stocks in the hands of the country dealers are much lighter than usual—twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. lighter than last year. The stocks in England are heavy, but not sufficiently so to influence prices here. The anticipations as to the future prospects are not over-sanguine. They may be characterized as ranging from "uncertain" to "good." The jobbers look principally, as usual, to the Western trade, the Western men being more liberal in purchasing, and buying more novelties and more speculative styles of goods. The domestic cloth business appears to be in a better condition, though prices are of course low—fifteen to twenty per cent. lower than last year. But every year the manufacture of cloth in this country is being improved, and domestic goods are gradually but steadily supplanting foreign goods in the cloth market. Many jobbers assert that, for this reason, it no longer pays to import any but the finest lines of goods from England: for in high-priced goods English manufacturers still hold their own in this market. The prospects are fairly encouraging. The stocks of goods are not out of the way, and the ready-made clothing dealers are doing a steady and healthy, if not very extensive, Fall trade. They find their best trade in the country. Smaller but more numerous orders, with shorter credits, come in pretty freely from the provinces, but the City trade is light for the time of year. The dealers, however, seem to be fairly satisfied with the business they are doing; for last year has imbued them with a spirit of caution which renders them very suspicious of any large trade. Business, if it be restricted, is at all events fairly profitable.

RIBBONS AND MILLINERY.

Importers of ribbons and goods suitable for the jobbing millinery trade have not been much satisfied with their business during the past season, though there has been about the same amount of goods sold as in the season of 1873. But the sales have been made at prices far below those of 1873, and very much below cost. In the straw goods branch of the business, the panic of last Fall came upon the manufacturers just at the time they were about to make their heaviest purchases. This somewhat demoralized the market, and affected adversely the entire Spring trade, and allowed of no profit on a large stock of goods purchased out of season. The jobbing trade, notwithstanding the great decline in ribbons—a decline which still continues—were prepared to buy quite largely at an early date, and sales at first proved to be unusually large. But this activity fell off, however, and was followed by a corresponding decrease in the month of May—a decrease which is now acknowledged to have affected the profits of the entire season. What with excessive competition and ten per cent. too many goods on the market, the manufacturers were reduced to the months of April and May in which to realize the entire profits of the season. Their trade, therefore, [illegible]

Collections in the East have been about the same as usual, but jobbers in the West complain of their collections. The trade in straw goods in the Fall is naturally limited, though the majority of the houses engaged in the business combine with it a branch in goods more seasonable for Winter wear, such as velvet hats, &c. Thus far the jobbers, remembering well their experiences of last year, have made very light purchases, and from this fact it is generally anticipated that, as the season advances, they will duplicate their orders to a great extent—though on that question there is considerable difference of opinion. Many jobbers feel that as some of the great producing industries of the country are still more or less at a stand-still, or working on short time and low rates of wages, fancy business must be affected to some extent. Nevertheless the straw manufacturers have, on the whole, reason to congratulate themselves that the past season has been a more productive one in their business than in some other branches of manufacture. There seems to be a general feeling of hopefulness for the Fall trade among them, and very sanguine anticipations as regards the Spring trade of 1875. Active preparations are now being daily made for the trade of next Spring, as stocks of all kinds are low, and it is not expected that any financial difficulties will have to be encountered in the intervening period. A stroll in the fashionable thoroughfares of the City would certainly lead one to suppose that this branch of business should be exceptionally active.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

In speaking of the leather trade of this country, it is necessary to say a great deal of the export trade to Europe, for the European demand appears to govern, to some extent, the activity and prices of the New-York wholesale leather trade. This export trade with Europe has sprung up within a few years. It has been rapidly developed, and the export of hemlock sole leather undoubtedly received a considerable impetus from the samples exhibited at the Vienna Exposition of last year. A large dealer in sole leather in England writes that hundreds of manufacturers now use American hemlock leather who, but a short time ago, would not touch it. This demand from Europe for American hemlock leather is steadily increasing. It is, perhaps, ten times greater to-day than it was ten years ago. It is estimated that more than 1,000,000 sides of leather will go to Europe this year, of the value of about $6,000,000. This European demand will increase rapidly, until three or four times this quantity will have to be shipped there. Liverpool takes more than one-half, Hamburg about one-quarter, of this amount; London, Leeds, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Manchester also take considerable quantities. The United States now supply, measurably, Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, and Hungary, and even Norway, Sweden, and Russia. To all these countries exporters are now shipping "hemlock sweat leather," not in exceptional or experimental quantities, but in considerable lots, with orders constantly extending and being repeated. The leather merchants here receive, every week, letters from Glasgow, Berlin, Frankfort, and other Continental cities, soliciting consignments. Hamburg is a distributing point for the Continent; but, though a free port, levies a small duty upon leather when it enters Germany and other countries. France could be easily supplied from this country, but for the failure of the National Government to obtain as favorable terms for American leather as England now has. France discriminates against the United States in leather, such discrimination amounting, it is said, to four cents per pound in favor of England. There is an outcry in the leather trade that the "most favored nation clause" is not in the American-French Treaty, and that the trouble arising in consequence is worthy the attention of the Government. The effect of the European demand for American leather shows itself in the sustaining of prices on this side of the Atlantic. The dealers here know within a fraction what the different grades of hemlock sole leather will net when sent abroad, and, when prices drop to a certain level, leather is shipped to Europe. European dealers will not pay the price which can be obtained at home for the best brands of leather. Here, there is a difference of four cents per pound between "best" and "good damaged" lots. In Liverpool and Hamburg they make only about two cents difference. Hence, no great quantity of prime leather is shipped from this side. American leather is tanned wholly from bark. In Europe they use chemical preparations for tanning. It is supposed that American tanners tan very quickly. This is a mistake. Quick tanning does not pay, as the profit in tanning lies in putting in weight. Whereas, American tanners take about seven months, using strong bark liquors, English tanners take about ten months, using weaker liquors to produce the same class of goods. There is a difference in the length of time in soaking the hides, but it is more than compensated for by the strength of the liquors in which the hides are soaked. A large proportion of the European sole leather is very poor and not well tanned. In this country samples of only the choicest English leather are to be met with. As to the home market, the stock of both hides and leather is not excessive. If the usual Fall demand existed all would be taken within a month. The stock in trade of leather consists mainly of their acid stock. Good leather is in very good demand at full prices. The poorer grades of leather do not go lower in prices because the European demand sustains their values. Leather is now selling in Europe at prices which will net as much as at home, particularly in Germany. The trade with Germany is much more healthy than with Great Britain. Germany is constant in her demand for American leather, while great Britain only accepts it when it is cheaper than in her own markets. In both countries the trade is based on the price of gold in New-York. It is carried on without regard to the tariff, and hence the leather trade of this country is not so much affected by purely domestic influences as other trades which only command domestic markets. So far as the prospects of the leather trade are concerned, it must be borne in mind that the American tanners have been losing money largely for the last two years. They are now acting very cautiously. The jobbers, too, show a very commendable desire to curtail engagements; a disposition which, in the course of another year, must leave them without their usual stocks. The panic of last year has had the effect of making a boot and shoe manufacturers "go slow." They are working mainly on orders. They buy their supplies of leather more cautiously than heretofore, and from this cause, though there has been an accumulation of stock, it is not to any extent. The usual Fall demand would soon exhaust the stock on hand. Still, no great revival in the leather trade is looked for till there is a general improvement in some other leading manufacturing interests which are now very much depressed. Hides are lower in the United States than in any of the countries of Europe. There seems, then, to be little doubt, that it is in Europe that American hides and leather must find a market; for it is not likely that such a revival in the general manufacturing business of the country will take place as will, at this late hour, save the Fall trade in leather. The leather market of Europe is more active than the leather market of America. Hemlock sole leather has advanced in Europe from one to two cents a pound within the last month; and it is in Europe that our tanners and dealers are most likely to find a market for their wares. One thing in the leather market, at least, is of an encouraging nature, as regards manufacture generally. It is the fact that there has sprung up of late a very active demand for patent leather belting for machinery. When shafting is revolving, machinery must be running, and when American machinery is running with new belting, it may be taken for granted that it is not running at a loss to the manufacturer.

THE BOOK TRADE.

The book trade, with the exception of school-books, suffered a good deal from the depression of the Fall of 1873, and, consequently, the publishers have hesitated to embark in any new enterprises which involved the outlay of much capital. There have, however, been very few failures, the country book-sellers being very conservative, and only seeking to keep their stock up to the requirements of the hour. This conservatism is the more practicable from the ever increasing facilities for ordering books from New-York. The outlook of the American publishing trade is sound and healthy. The orders for school-books are especially heavy, and the publishers and dealers appear to be generally satisfied. The book-selling business has, since the war, been done on a thirty-day credit system, with a few exceptions. The exceptions are mainly those who desire to replenish their stocks for jobbing purposes. In such cases the credit is limited to three months. There is no competitive cutting under in prices, as the jobbers have recently combined to sell at fixed prices, and the country retailers have also formed themselves into an association to maintain prices. The outlook for the future is, therefore, more hopeful than ever before, and, with the fine crops, a restoration of the former status of prosperity may be safely predicted. The book trade is to a certain extent a trade of luxury, dependent upon the prosperity of the country. The various educational institutions of the country are the necessitous book-buyers. But they are annually turning out a vast company of luxurious readers. A comparison every ten years of the numbers who join the great army of the reading public would astonish many people. The trade sale which is now in progress is very fully attended, and buying is very active, at remunerative prices. As regards imported books, notwithstanding the anticipation of a decreased demand consequent upon the panic, the sales for the eight months ending 31st of August last are about equal to those during the corresponding eight months of 1873. In order, however, to make a just comparison between the two years, it must be said that the sales in the early part of this year were increased by the importation of certain holiday books which proved unusually attractive, and which found many purchasers long after the holiday season had terminated. With the exception of books of very special interest, there is no question that the demand for new holiday books and those issued for the Fall trade generally was [illegible] contenting themselves by purchasing for immediate wants. They bought no new stocks, and, in the place of new books, they pushed the sale of the volumes that occupied their own shelves. In this way stocks all over the country have been greatly reduced. Though the trade is disposed to exercise great caution in buying, the general prospects for the coming season are very good, especially in the case of those who are content to do a constant, steady, and safe business, leaving over-speculation to those who have a mind to it. It is almost too early to speak reliably of the prospects of the English publishing trade, and the probable extent of our importations, but a large number of new works of great importance and *éditions de luxe* of known works are already announced.

THE MANUFACTURING JEWELERS.

When the panic of last Autumn shook every branch of commerce and industry, the manufacturing jewelers were in a peculiarly bad condition to bear the shock, they having made very considerable preparations for a Fall trade that did not come. They were, therefore, caught in the teeth of the panic, overstocked with finished goods. By dint of an immediate reduction of their forces, and with the advantage of a fair demand for the holiday trade, they were, however, enabled to avoid serious disaster, though during the past Spring and Summer many establishments have been running with barely sufficient force to retain their organization and execute any special orders. Retailers have bought warily since last Fall, though their purchases have been sufficient to materially lessen the stocks of factories working with half force. From these causes both manufacturers and retailers find themselves in the healthy condition of holding small stocks, with a prospect of a lively Fall and unusually heavy holiday trade. During the cessation of manufacture new designs have been prepared, and the coming season will probably witness the introduction of more novelties than for many seasons past. Every manufacturer, after the dire experiences of the last year, feels the necessity of greater exertions, and, as there are no old stocks to work off, the novelties will reach the public as fast as they are produced. The season of dullness, too, has tended to cause a slight reduction of wages. Thus, though the factories are again running to their full capacity, they will be running more economically, and prices will be more attractive than for several years past. The panic and subsequent dullness also wound up many small manufacturers, particularly in the West. All these causes must combine to make the trade this Fall and Winter generally good. The decided downward tendency in the price of diamonds, consequent upon the extensive discoveries in South Africa, has induced some of the more wealthy dealers to invest extensively at the minimum price, which it is believed has now been reached for the purer grades, though those of defective color are still glutting the market, and find no purchasers among first-class dealers. But the causes which have worked against the trade generally did not materially affect the business of some of the largest houses. This is in a great measure to be attributed to the rapid growth of a class of citizens, with vast accumulated wealth, who draw their incomes from permanent investments, and who, consequently, suffered but slightly from the pressure which bore so hardly on those engaged in active business. Messrs. Tiffany, for instance, have run their factories with a full force and on full time throughout the year thus far. Their silver factory has been running to its utmost capacity all the Summer, and they are making preparations in every department for a larger business than they have ever heretofore done. Indeed, careful inquiries show that the recovery from the effects of the panic in the silverware trade is general, rapid, and substantial.

The Gorham Company, the largest manufacturers in this line of business, have been pushing their factories to their full productive power in anticipation of a good Fall business. They say that the stocks in the hands of all the dealers throughout the country are light, and that the main demand for silverware—wedding and holiday presents—recovers more rapidly after a depression than in any other branch of business. The bountiful grain crops throughout the country, by helping to complete the return of confidence, too, will loosen the purse-strings of cautious house-keepers. Of late years there has been a change in the silver business. Formerly dealers placed their orders with the manufacturers as early as the month of July; but of late, however, manufacturers have been compelled to anticipate trade, from which dealers may fully supply their wants later in the season. But, this year, business has opened earlier than usual, showing that the dealers are short of stock. There would appear then to be every evidence to believe that the improvement in business will be permanent, and the Fall and Winter trade very active. As for the retail trade, the Gorham Company say that, so far as they are concerned, it has never been so large, and that it has been increasing almost daily since the beginning of the year. The same may be said of the nickel electro-plated ware, for the manufacture of which this company is so celebrated. The Meriden Britannia Company are running their factories at Meriden with their full force of 800 workmen. They say that business is very brisk, and that notwithstanding the panic they are very little behind a full year's business—not more than they can make up in thirty or forty days if business continues as active as it is now.

REFORMED EPISCOPALIANS.

CORNER-STONE OF A CHURCH LAID IN OTTAWA—ADDRESS BY BISHOP CUMMINS.

The corner-stone of a Reformed Episcopal Church, to be known as Emanuel Church, was laid in Ottawa, the capital city of the Dominion of Canada, on the 8th inst., by Bishop George D. Cummins. In addressing the congregation present he said, as reported by the Ottawa *Free Press*, that it was to him a glorious and blessed day to see the inauguration of a branch of the Reformed Episcopal Church in this beautiful city, which was dedicated to Christ and to Christ alone—not to the Virgin Mary, not to Christ's mother, nor to any saint on the calendar, not to his holiest servant and most high priest and good head of the Church on earth, but to Christ, the head over all. On Christ, and on Christ alone—Christ in his Divinity, Christ in his humanity, perfect man as well as perfect God. On Christ in his saving work on the cross; On Christ, the Way, the Truth, and the Life. That, dear people of Ottawa, is the foundation on which we build to-day. The Reformed Episcopal Church, what is the meaning of it? That is the secret why I stand in this beautiful capital, within sight of these beautiful buildings, (pointing to the Parliament Buildings,) and one thousand miles away from my native land. The Reformed Episcopal Church is a section of Episcopalians upon whom our mother Church turns her back. Three times since the reign of Edward VI. had attempts been made to undo the work of the Reformation. The first was in the days of Queen Mary, the days when their forefathers went to the stake gladly; the days of Romish persecutions of the noble army of martyrs. The second effort was made in the days of James II., not, however, by persecution, not by violence, not by force, but by intrigue and scheming, and all sorts of underhanded effort. The third effort has been made in our own day, and has been by far the most insidious, traitorous, and I am sorry to say, successful effort. It has been done by a mightier power than was used in any of the previous efforts—the persecution and intriguing of bygone ages. It began in England about forty years ago; but I need not detail to you the history of that effort, except in so far as it relates to that direct movement which has been the effect of that mighty work later on—the action of the Episcopal Church in this Province to-day. The Bishop then at some length detailed the action of the clergy on this side of the Atlantic, alluding to the fact of the Roman Catholic Church both in England and the United States, having become perverts from the faith of their fathers through this last effort. He introduced the possibility of Archbishop Manning, of England, becoming the head of the whole Roman Catholic Church as an illustration of what it had done. In the Reformed Episcopal Church, he said, everything that had a Romanizing tendency, had been carefully expurgated. They had no symbols, no priests, but the One True Priest, the living God. He pictured the absurdity of a body of men laying their hands on the head of another and declaring him a bishop by right of Apostolic succession. They did not believe in sacerdotalism, nor that a few words from a priest could turn bread and wine into the real body and blood of Christ. But they believed in it by faith. Their Church, however, retained all that was beautiful of the Episcopal service, the beautiful liturgy the Te Deum, and the chants. Those who loved the mode of worship of their fathers could still have it in all the simple purity of the Prayer-book when purged of much that was not in accordance with the doctrine preached by Christ. In conclusion, the Bishop earnestly hoped that the movement which had now begun would spread to England, Scotland, and everywhere where there was an Episcopal Church. They had called their church Emanuel Church, which signified God with us, and he prayed He would bless and prosper it, and all connected with it.

A MAN SUES FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

Ottawa, Ill., is the scene of a suit for breach of promise of marriage, brought by a disappointed male. The circumstances are thus given in the telegrams of the Chicago *Post*: "Three years ago an agent for a prominent agricultural warehouse followed his wife to the tomb with sobs and sighs and great wailing. He placed a band of crape around his hat and wore it in memory of his once beloved. As time wore on, however, he began to lift his eyes from the ground and look more animated and buoyant; and in the course of six months he determined to pay court to a buxom young widow in Carroll County. She owned a nice farm, and, being a dealer in agricultural implements, he experienced but little difficulty in making her acquaintance. He represented himself to her as one of the leading business men of Freeport, assuring her that he was doing an extensive business and was growing rich fast. He made her several costly presents of jewelry, which she appreciated. Their attachment was strong, and he determined to "pop the question" before it grew cold. He asked her her heart and hand; she consented, the day was set, and all looked lovely and serene. He then asked that she give him a mortgage on her farm, saying he wanted to increase his facilities for business and carry it on on a more extended scale. She refused to comply with his wish, and said that he evidently made love to her for her farm, and not for herself, and thereupon she broke the engagement, and his hopes of gaining her farm were blasted. He now sues her for a breach of promise. He claims [illegible]

A FRENCH ARTIST.

THE PARIS OPERA-HOUSE — BAUDRY'S PAINTINGS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes on Aug. 27: There is but one thing which is truly great and real in this world, said a great thinker, and he mentioned art. But there are many branches of art, and its worship is professed by men of the most different opinions and tastes. Its omnipotent influence was once more made evident to-day in this noisy, careless, and chattering city. For the first time, the exhibition of M. Baudry's gigantic labor, the paintings which are to decorate the ceilings and covings of the new Grand Opera-house, were exposed to public view. Long before the doors of the Ecole des Beaux Arts were opened there was a great crowd waiting patiently outside. Painters, amateurs, journalists, actors, and actresses, and all those who are comprised in the wide category of what are here called *artistes*, were mixed with the notabilities and the curious, drawn thither by the magnetic genius of a single man. For the last ten years M. Paul Baudry has devoted all his time and his concentrated attention to this wonderful task. He has scattered with the most liberal brush the creatures of his imagination over a larger surface than any known artist, ancient or modern. He has done this unassisted by public or private encouragement, with a comparatively insignificant salary from the State, and no other incentive than his own ambition. The last word is in this case far from appropriate; for even in the most enthusiastic moments of his artistic conception, he must have had present in his mind the discouraging fact that, in two or three years from the inauguration of the building, the delicate tints and fine lines of his work would be veiled by the hideous black smoke of twelve scorching chandeliers, and that in ten years—ten seconds to an ambitious spirit—his work would be literally and irretrievably ruined by the fumes of gas. And yet despite all this, he was not content with doing what he had undertaken to do; carried away by the passion of his art, he asked to be allowed to cover the whole ceiling. He had only been engaged to decorate the walls and coverings of the *foyer*, or public lobby, of the theatre. As he did not ask for any extra pay, the offer was naturally jumped at by the Imperial Administration, which in its latter days was seized with a fit of economy. In this case economy was unattended with danger, and was not guilty of the horrible crime which has a memorial-stone in Carpeaux's masterpiece. His sculptured group representing the art of Terpsichore, cracked from head to foot with a thousand fissures, because the authorities wished to save the difference of cost between bad stone and good marble, stands in front of the grand edifice—a crumbling warning to cheese-paring municipal councilors. The art of Raphael, Michael Angelo, and Correggio has, fortunately, nothing to fear from such pound-foolish authorities. So long as Baudry was supplied with colors and brushes, he could draw on his genius for the rest, and accept in exchange all the *kudos* which contemporary fame can give. The programme that had been sketched for the artist was of the very simplest kind, and left him unlimited freedom. He was to represent Poetry, Music, and Dance. The architectural disposition of the principal lobby of the Opera-house admitted of three coffers for the ceiling; the centre one is oblong and fourteen yards long by six yards wide; the other two are ovals and four yards long by six yards wide. Twelve compositions are required for the covings, and the two principal ones are nine yards long by four wide. Between each coving eight great frames are awaiting the figures, about three yards high. Finally, ten oval medallions have to be placed in the ten recesses of the *foyer*. This is sufficient to give an idea of the amount of work which M. Baudry has accomplished. The composition of the central ceiling represents Harmony and Melody entwined in each other's arms as they spring up into the air, preceded by Poetry, borne away on Pegasus, and followed by Fame. One of the oval coffers is devoted to Tragedy and the other to Comedy. One of the principal compositions painted for the covings represents the Parnassus—Apollo receiving composers and artists; the subject of the second is "Poetry civilizing the World." In the ten others M. Baudry has summarized and symbolized the history of music and dance. The eight figures in the frameworks which separate the covings represent the eight Muses, with the exception of Polyhymnia. Finally, the ten oval medallions symbolize, from a musical point of view, the ten principal nations of the world. Taken altogether, the extent of wall covered by the young master amounts to more than 500 square yards. It would be unfair to attempt to criticise at present, and after one visit, this labor of ten years—at present, because the canvas was painted with an eye to the position which it will occupy, and to the light by which it will be seen when in the *foyer* of the Opera House; after a first visit, because great masterpieces can never be appreciated at their exact value without being leisurely studied. There will be plenty of time for fair criticism before the sulphurous fumes produced by the combustion of gas has had time to take effect. The exigencies of perspective have necessitated many anamorphoses; some of the figures have limbs apparently entirely out of proportion with their bodies, while there are children in the foreground six feet high. These will, of course, resume their normal proportions when seen in their proper places. The same consideration applies to the coloring, which is uniformly wan and sallow. By gaslight the effect will probably justify the use of this monotonous shade.

M. Paul Baudry hails from La Vendée. He was born in 1829, at La Roche-sur-Yon. He is the son of a *sabotier*, or wooden-shoe maker, a poor workman, who had great difficulties in bringing up his four children. Paul showed when still very young astonishing aptitude for hollowing out beechen stumps, and promised to become a first-rate hand at wooden-shoe making. While he was learning to read at school, drawing material was put into his hands, and he displayed such marvelous talent in drawing wooden shoes from memory, and other objects from nature, while in the playground, that some of his father's customers put their heads together, and strongly advised the family to send the boy to the town drawing school. Once there, young Baudry made rapid progress, and carried off all the prizes. The drawing-master took him under his special protection, and by the time he was seventeen years of age the drawings which he sent to a public exhibition in the locality attracted so much attention that the municipality allotted to him an annual sum of 800 francs, to which the Mayor added 400, the amount of a public subscription. With this money he came to Paris. Presenting himself at once for examination at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, he received full marks and a special mention. After this brilliant success his native town increased his pension to 1,800 francs, which enabled him to live in Paris and contributed to pay the expenses of his travels in Italy. In 1849 he obtained the second prize, and in 1850 the first *prix de Rome*, with a subject taken from Racine's "Mithridate." The public life of Baudry ends here. He settled in Paris on his return from Rome, shut himself up in his studio, and worked. From that time until 1857 nothing more was heard of the artist. He was entirely forgotten, and there was probably but one person of the many thousands who are now proclaiming him the greatest modern painter France has produced that knew of his existence until he appeared again before the public in the Salon of 1857. His portrait of M. Beulé, one of the most vivid likenesses ever taken, brought him into general notice, and gave the late Minister of the Interior a wife. The following year he obtained a first-class medal with his "Fortune," and the painting was purchased by the State for the Luxembourg. Then came in quick succession "Léda," the "Supplice d'une Vestale," "Charlotte Corday," (now in the Museum of Nantes,) the "Toilette de Venus," (in the Museum of Bordeaux,) "La Vague" and "La Perle," two large pictures bought by the Emperor. His portraits are as numerous as they are good; the best known, however, are, besides the one abovementioned, those of M. Guizot, Madeleine Brohen, Ch. Garnier, Jane Essler, &c. The immense work which he has just completed was begun in 1864. That he has worked for glory and not for gold may be judged from the fact that for those ten years of incessant labor he has received only 120,000 francs, or 12,000 francs a year. If he had continued working for his rich customers he would easily have earned ten times as much.

OUTRAGES AT SMYRNA.

The *Jewish Chronicle* says the secret association of Turks, at Smyrna, has recently given a fresh proof of its existence. Several of its members went during the night armed to the houses of some Jewish musicians, compelled them to leave their beds, and dragged them to a café, where the poor people were forced not alone to play till daylight, but also to pay the night's expenses. The miscreants also endeavored to use violence to the wife of one of the musicians, but the woman succeeded in escaping from their clutches. The unhappy Jews have forwarded complaints to the Governor of the city and to the Grand Rabbi.

A SCENE IN A THEATRE.

During a performance in the Metropolitan Theatre, in Sacramento, Cal., a few nights ago, it was ascertained that a large number of young "hoodlums" had managed to gain access to the loft of the building, from whence they could look down through the ventilators upon the stage, and several men connected with the theatre, accompanied by Capt. Stevens and Officer Shellars, went up to dislodge them. While they were doing so the occupants of the loft flew around nervously to avoid arrest, and three of them, in their fright, made missteps and their legs passed through the ceiling and dangled in sight of the audience below. The falling plaster, and the jar of the building occasioned by the general shrinking of the audience created the impression that an earthquake had occurred, and scores of people started up and made for the entrance. Fortunately, there were a number present that did not give way, but urgently called upon the audience to resume their seats. Constable Ferrall and Local Officer [illegible] kept the gallery crowd from rushing out, and the people down stairs were restrained by the exertions of prominent citizens, and the assurances of [illegible] made by the people on the stage. As it was, several members of the audience were injured by the falling plaster, but none seriously. [illegible]

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 14, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Mr. Fisher, Mr. James, Miss Davenport, and Miss Jewett.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, and Grand Ballet.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OUR CLERKS—OFF THE LINE—ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS—Principal characters by Mr. Toole.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Thompson, Miss Morant, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Morris.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Gaudon, M. Duplan.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—VENICE PRESERVED—Mr. McCullough, Mr. Warde, and Miss Brough.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mme. Violette Picaut and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BOWERY THEATRE.—MAZEPPA—PASSION'S PERILS—Mlle. Sanyeah and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor and others.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mlle. Delacour and others.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—WALKING FEAT—Mr. Weston.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

On Sunday next, Sept. 20, we shall publish a new and original story, written expressly for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *by Mr.* BRET HARTE, *and entitled "The Fool of Five Forks." As the demand for the paper will undoubtedly be very large, newsdealers should send in their orders as soon as possible.*

The result of the long conflict in the South Carolina Republican Convention is the nomination of Ex-Attorney General CHAMBERLAIN for Governor. MOSES was sacrificed on the altar of expediency, and the Chamberlain faction profited by the sacrifice. But now an independent Republican convention, embracing many delegates who are dissatisfied with the nomination of CHAMBERLAIN, is announced. This looks, at a distance, a little like a movement for genuine reform; but the ways of South Carolina conventions are inscrutable. CHAMBERLAIN has announced his determination to undertake reform measures if elected. It is hardly worth while to comment upon either his nomination or his proposed action until we know what the Independent Convention has done. But it is safe to predict that South Carolina will insure good government only when she has put away from her all men who have been connected with the past dishonest administrations.

Maine to-day elects a Governor, Legislature, and five Congressmen. Last year there were three candidates for Governor, and NELSON DINGLEY, Republican, had a majority of 10,768 over all. This year Mr. DINGLEY has been renominated, and his former opponent, Mr. TITCOMB, is once more put up against him by the Democrats. There is some commotion over the Congressional contest in the Portland district, but the main question seems to be the Senatorship, as the Legislature chosen to-day must elect a successor to Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, whose term of office expires March 4, 1875. There are several candidates in the field, and the situation has additional complications from the fact that local politicians have contrived to forestall the Senatorial election of two years hence to some extent. It is conceded that the vote will be light in nearly every part of the State, and that the canvass has been dull.

The latest report of the Administrator of Finance of New-Orleans shows an uncol- [illegible]

123 40; and when the unpaid taxes of the present year are added to the above sum, the amount due the city will exceed five millions. If these taxes were paid, the entire floating and a portion of the bonded indebtedness of the metropolis could be at once taken up, and the city taxation could forthwith be reduced one-half. But the people cannot pay. Even those who would gladly submit to any extortion, rather than see the interests of the whole community suffer, have no money with which to liquidate the enormous tax-bills which have accumulated against them. Many prominent citizens of New-Orleans believe that, as the delinquent taxes cannot be rendered available, the city will be forced to an almost complete suspension of its operations. The outlook is certainly gloomy.

The death of M. GUIZOT, heretofore prematurely announced by the cable, is now definitely announced to have occurred yesterday. This aged statesman and philosopher has seen so many dynasties come and go in his own country that his death seems like the closing of an important historical epoch. Born before the Reign of Terror, he held office under LOUIS XVIII. and LOUIS PHILIPPE, and was a conspicuous figure during the existence of two Empires and two Republics of France. Of late years he has contented himself with recording contemporaneous history; and, though denied that active participation in national politics that he at one time desired, it is safe to say that his works will endure long after posterity has forgotten politicians who have filled in their time a larger space than he in the present age.

NO-PARTY MEN.

A few newspapers, with some following, are just now very lachrymose and despondent on the subject of parties. With much sourness they declare that neither of the two great national parties should have the administration of the Government. It is evident, they say, that the party in power cannot be reformed, and that the party striving for power cannot be trusted with it. If this be true, it leaves the grumblers in an awkward dilemma. They do not propose any adequate remedy. We have scanned with great care the complaints that are made by discontented people and the newspapers that represent them. Not one has yet suggested any way out of the quagmire in which they profess to find themselves. Of so-called "independent" journals we seem to have great plenty; but while we affirm that independence in political journalism is essential to real influence, we must say that these independents are only neutral. Their strength is to sit still and growl at all the world. They are great on finding fault. It is so much easier to tear down than build up that they find great comfort in lazily pulling things to pieces. Somehow they fail to give us anything that shall take the place of that which they would bring down to the dust. If it is true that both the great political parties are dead and buried, as the FENTONS and COCHRANES declare, what is to become of us all on election day? We must have parties of some sort. In a republican government especially do we need active and dominant political organization. It would appear that the criticism of the no-party men is aimed at deterring men altogether from voting; it is not designed to reform anything.

We have great respect for small and earnest political organizations. Though they may be mistaken in their general aims, their honesty of purpose and devotion to a central idea may be heroic. But where is the reputable nucleus of any third party in this country to-day? It is easy to say that such a rallying point is found in reform. But what is to be reformed, and who are the reformers? So far as any national reform organization is concerned, there is not even the pretense of one; and the cry of "reform" is so vague and general that we are reminded of the plight of some New-England strikers, who, when asked to state the grievance for which they tumultuously demanded redress, were at loss what to say until one ingenious fellow raised a laugh by declaring that they wanted rum with their water. To be sure, we have innumerable "indictments of this corrupt Government," as the neutrals phrase it; but when people look at the morals and manners of the men who are so noisy on the subject of public honesty, they are moved to mirth. Fancy, if you can, the leaders in the latest reform movement—that at Cincinnati—reforming the Government of the United States! Whatever may have been the motives of the original agitators of that ill-starred expedition, it is notorious that it was burdened with all of the political adventurers and riff-raff who had been sifted out of the other living organizations. Yet, the no-party men keep up their jeremiad, continually complaining that there is no party worth the having; and they insist that somehow there should be a new organization for them. We do not see how they can be gratified unless they choose to form some sort of an unpatriotic association, which shall be pledged to sit still and find fault. The history of parties in this and other countries shows that the great mass of voters must be divided on vital questions. No party ever came into existence on a mere generality; none was ever borne to power on the abstract proposition that a new party would be a good thing to have in the country.

Very clearly it is the duty of every good citizen to exercise his privilege of casting a ballot for elective officers. As republican institutions are managed, it is necessary that parties with complete and widely ramifying machinery should be organized to bring forward and support candidates. Nobody has seriously proposed a disbanding of all parties with voluntary, individual, and unconcerted action by all voters as a substitute therefor. If the present political ills are so great as represented, there ought to be some means of reading them from the body politic, which is, after all, the source of all power, corrupted or uncorrupted. With the people ultimately rests the responsibility for the evils complained of. If, for example, there is a large element in the Republican Party, as alleged, which is disgusted with the management of affairs, can it not more effectually bring to pass a salutary change in affairs by insisting upon a reformation in their party than by folding hands and finding fault? The party now in power has the means, ability, and disposition to reform itself whenever necessary. It is not possible for any [illegible]

in existence without abuses creeping into it. But no party in this Republic since the foundation of the Government has ever exhibited such sensitiveness to criticism as the Republican Party. It was founded upon moral ideas; it has conducted the Government mainly by a policy of national and international honesty. Its peculiar pride to-day is that it is the sole defender of the nation's credit and the nation's honor, and that it stands by the nation's pledge to protect in their political rights all classes of citizens. There is nothing vague about this. If these objects are not worthy of the devotion of the voters of the Republic, we fail to see any that are more worthy. If any other organization, whether proposed by partisans or by no-party men, has any more definite or more vital purpose, we would like to hear of it.

THE ERA OF EXPOSITIONS.

The word "exposition," as applied in this country to industrial fairs, was, we believe, first adopted in 1867, when all France was in a ferment over the great festival on the Champ de Mars at Paris, and when the fallen Empire was at the height of its glory and success. The American public, always eager for novelties in language, and tired of the much-used phrase "Exhibition of the Mechanic Arts," and "Grand Fair," forthwith began to establish "Expositions." Even a country cattle-show now and then enjoyed the dignity of the name by which NAPOLEON'S jubilee had been known, and every city in the land found occasion from time to time for the use of the name. Chicago, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Louisville, and Nashville have yearly fairs, which open in early Autumn and continue many months, and these also are generally called "Expositions." They are in some respects modeled after their Parisian prototype, and one or two of them, in all the displays of art and architecture, are proportionally quite as comprehensive. Their popularity has increased from year to year, until now they are one of the chief features of the amusement season in the provincial cities, and the *haut ton* thinks it no harm to promenade their galleries and lounge in their alcoves as regularly as it visits the opera or the grand balls of the season. Immense sums are lavished upon the preparations for these fairs; buildings are erected especially for them; steam power works the machinery on exhibition; pictures and statues are brought from far countries, and borrowed from the houses of the wealthy and the studios of artists; the foliage and blossoms of the tropics are concentrated in the halls; and bands blare. Spectators crowd, and speculators coin money, from week's end to week's end.

In Chicago, Cincinnati, and Louisville these fairs have been notable successes, and it is not without pride that Cincinnati registers 125,000 as the number of persons who visited her exhibition in nine days. The second year of the "Inter-State Industrial Exposition" at Chicago seems already marked by gratifying success. We do not quite agree with the exuberant Western reporter who says that these massive gatherings are "the apotheosis and the crowning of labor," but we believe that each and every one of them is productive of much good. They are doing an excellent work in the elevation of popular taste by liberal displays of pictures and statues. They are aiding in the development of the country by getting together vast collections of specimen minerals, cereals, and woods, and placing them within easy reach of the capitalists who could never spend time to go to the States and Territories where those specimens belong; and best of all, they are bringing the people together from all parts of the various States, and teaching them to know each other aright. They give comprehensive histories of the progress of industry in their own neighborhood, and constantly incite inventors and artists to new, albeit sometimes, perhaps, too hasty efforts. They are the "abstracts and brief chronicles" of the material progress of the West, and are gradually encouraging among the people the spirit which delights in the founding and embellishment of great museums, and which can thoroughly enjoy them and profit by them when established.

The deities of power and skill are naturally worshiped more than any others in these Expositions. There is no lack of display of massive wheel and tiniest needle, of hammers that can crush oaks or administer loving caresses, of machines that seem instinct with life, and almost have capacity for thought. The subtle workings of the American mind in progress toward perfection in the mechanic arts are fully exemplified in the Exposition galleries. There is much of dainty and delicate taste also perceptible in arrangement, and even crude new towns which effervesce into their first "permanent fair" have flower shows, and hang a few pictures beside the patchwork quilts and the elaborate specimens of job printing in their "art galleries." But there is not manifest as yet in any of these exhibitions a high and noble appreciation of the best art; the masses do not find the same comfort in the exquisite proportions of a Greek statue or the coloring of a perfect painting that they discover in the latest invention for the improvement of mowing or bread-baking. But the yearly appearance of fine works of art before the eyes of the public is doing its good work; it is giving the embryo artists, who, without the exhibitions, might have died and made no sign, the hint they have been waiting for.

Commercially considered, these Expositions are very valuable to the cities in which they are held. They make trade for those places, not only while the fairs are in session, but they lay the foundations of hundreds of permanent local enterprises. They are not merely large bazars where articles are exposed for sale—indeed, in the more important of them no buying or selling takes place. They are simply records of the year's work and epitomes of the neighborhood's activity. They directly promote commercial intercourse, and open new channels of trade between States. The influence of the Exposition at Louisville has been felt throughout Kentucky, and has done much to awaken the Kentuckians in the back country out of their lethargy into an enterprising frame of mind. And it is needless to add that they serve as the pretext for an immense amount of "puffing" of the [illegible]

cities whose rivalry is more or less spirited. If they were not such excellent advertisements they might possibly be less popular.

SCHOOLING FOR THE VAGRANT.

The great evil of street vagrancy among children has weighed upon this City since the memory of the oldest inhabitant. With the influx of a poor foreign population, the dregs of which were deposited here, there appeared the beginning of what has proved since a numerous class of homeless, vagrant, and street-wandering children. These ignorant and uncared for youth have laid the foundations of that "dangerous class" which has so cursed this Metropolis—which showed its head so ominously in the riots of 1863, and which manifests itself continually in crime, and disturbance, and disorder. Moralists have written and clergymen have preached over this evil. Institutions and asylums have been founded to diminish the misfortunes arising from it. Laws have been passed intended to restrain it. But childish vagrancy and ignorance still prevail in this City, though immensely diminished by the reformatory efforts directed against them. It is safe to say that but for the enterprises of private charity, this City would have seen a degree of juvenile crime and childish suffering never witnessed in a civilized community. Law has done comparatively little against the evil. Even popular education has not remedied it. If any of our readers, who have the opportunity, will compare the condition in this regard, of a large German city, like Berlin, for instance, with our own, they will see how low is our estate in the matter of the criminality and ignorance of children. The reason of the contrast is to be found in the fact that there is no law in this City for enforced education. In one of our own cities, on the other hand, where there is a compulsory law—Boston—there is no childish vagrancy. Wherever, in this country or Europe, law compels school education, there the vagrancy of children is broken up and youthful crime diminishes.

The Legislature has at length, on the earnest appeal of all classes of the community, put into the hands of the school authorities throughout the State the power of enforcing school attendance and breaking up truancy and vagrancy. But the rural school boards will look especially to the Board of Education of this City for an example in carrying out this new law. By this act (Chapter 1,421) the Board of Education can, after the 1st of January next, "make all needful provisions, rules, and regulations concerning habitual truants," and street-wandering children between eight and fourteen years of age, "having no lawful occupation or business, and growing up in ignorance." These rules shall be such as will be "most conducive to the welfare of such children and to the good order of such city or town."

They are also empowered to provide suitable places for the discipline, instruction, and confinement of these children, and may call upon the Police to enforce their rules. The law certainly gives the Board of Education almost unlimited power over the matter of juvenile vagrancy and truancy, and, with its other provisions, to enforce education on the whole class of street children. But precisely from the broad sweep of the law we have fears that the board will do nothing. They will undoubtedly attempt at first to strike at truancy and childish vagrancy, *as such*, and will not succeed. Then discouragements will come, and they will refrain from doing anything because they could not do all.

Though the law gives them the privilege, they should not for a moment think of punishing vagrancy by opening new asylums or reformatories. There are plenty of these already which are not half filled. Nor, if they attempt it, will they easily succeed in committing the street-children as "vagrants." Almost all the children of the street have a nominal occupation. They are blackening boots, sweeping sidewalks, peddling, selling newspapers, and the like. No Judge will commit them as having nothing to do. They all profess to have a domicile. They sleep at the Boys' and Girls' Lodging-houses of the Children's Aid Society, or they board in low lodgings, or live at home. Though really vagrant, they are not legally so, and the Board of Education would soon discover their powerlessness in proceedings against them for this offense. Shall the board on this account abandon the whole effort to educate these children?

By all means, no. They can secure their object under this very law. Let them pass an ordinance similar to the "Boston Ordinance," requiring each child engaged in a street-trade to hold a certificate of school-attendance, either of fourteen weeks day-attendance or twenty-eight weeks half-time in the year preceding, and compelling them to show this certificate to any Police officer demanding it. Any child refusing to comply, or having no such certificate, should be at once arrested and brought before a Police Justice. He would, perhaps, be released with a warning, for the first offense, and would probably at once betake himself to an "industrial" or "night school." For the second offense, the Judge would, in all probability commit him to some reformatory. The terror of the punishment would soon pervade the whole class; and there would be a rush for the night schools, or half time schools. The large class of youth busy in street trades, or pretending these as their avocation, would be compelled to obtain school-training. School-discipline soon breaks up vagrancy, and implants good and industrious habits. And what the school failed to do the reformatory would effect. The Board of Education of this City have this great opportunity. Will they carry out the law, and thus efficiently serve the public?

THE FRAULEIN BOOMERSHINE.

An incident not without value as showing the effect of certain forms of diet in producing changes in the human system in harmony with the character of the food, but quite out of the usual order of things, is printed in the columns of the St. Joe *Herald*. We commend it to the naturalist of the period. It throws considerable light on the "new materialism," and opens up an interesting field of possible experiment. The substance of the story is this: Near the western line of Phillips County, Kansas, there resides a family which brought from Germany, by the way of Georgia, the pleasing name of BOOMERSHINE. Of [illegible]

its eldest daughter, to whose charms it was no drawback that she had acquired, among the aristocratic associations of Georgia, the distinctly Caucasian habit of "poking," and even of eating clay. This habit she maintained with energy after her removal to Kansas. Early in the Summer there came upon Kansas the plague of grasshoppers, and in the course of the process of covering the surface of the State and devouring every green thing that grew on it, these visitors settled on the land of the BOOMERSHINES, and remained there until, having made a deposit of their eggs, and secured such perpetuation of their species as the "struggle for existence" might permit, they were ready to arise and depart. Whatever deprivation others may have suffered from the stay of the grasshoppers, Miss BOOMERSHINE, for the time being, suffered none, because she went on consuming her daily allowance of clay in spite of them, perceiving no change, unless a slight accession of flavor in her accustomed dish, as of a *sauce aux œufs de sauterelles.* "A short time ago," however, says the St. Joe *Herald*, "she began complaining of an uneasy feeling in her interior, and commenced gradually swelling up, like one with dropsy." This was followed by a noteworthy change in her appetite. She ceased to long for the toothsome clay, and declined to either eat it or vex with it her rosy gums. On the contrary, she utterly repudiated it, and, instead, fixed her desires on "blades of corn, leaves of trees, dog-fennel, and other weeds," for which, in the language of the local chronicler, she "seemed to hanker." Nor was this all. The young lady remarked to her friends that she frequently felt as if she could take wings and fly away. To avoid any such premature departure, her family called in a neighboring physician, Dr. LE DUC, by name, of Phillipsburg. This gentleman immediately gave an opinion which stamps him as an upright and candid, if not a very experienced physician. He said "he had never met with a case of the kind before in his practice, or read of one in the books." He was clearly right. Nebuchadnezzar's, if we recollect correctly, was somewhat similar, but fell far short of the peculiarity of Miss BOOMERSHINE'S. "Things," we are told, "went on thus, until one day the grasshoppers commenced rising and taking their flight." Then occurred the most remarkable feature of the case, and one that we venture to say not Dr. LE DUC only, but all other physicians, have failed to find the like of. "The girl looked at the grasshoppers awhile, when, unable to restrain herself any longer, she rushed out of the house, flapped her arms as if they were wings, rose about ten feet in the air, and then fell to the ground dead."

"The thing we long for, that we are for one transcendant moment," says Mr. LOWELL. But this is only a sentimental way of describing what was obviously a purely "material" phenomenon, and which, as proved by the sagacious Dr. LE DUC, was due to purely material causes. The Doctor made a post mortem examination of the unfortunate maiden, "which," says the *Herald*, "revealed the wonderful fact that her inside was literally swarming with full-grown grasshoppers. The theory is," continues the reporter, "that she ate of the clay in which the insects had deposited their eggs; they were hatched out inside of her; her appetite partook of theirs; and when the time came for the grasshoppers to migrate, instinct directed those inside of her to do the same." To remove any possible doubts that may rest in the mind of the skeptical, "Dr. LE DUC has preserved a jar of grasshoppers, which he intends depositing in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, and in the various museums throughout the country."

If any of our readers are unable to see in the eggs of the grasshopper dropped on the clay of the Boomershine property "the promise and potency of every form and quality of life" subsequently manifested by the flapping and flying Fraulein, we suggest that he take a look at one of these preserved grasshoppers and dismiss his doubts. If this does not convince him, nothing will.

DISCIPLINE IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

In a Ministerial circular recently issued, Gen. DE CISSEY, Minister of War, calls the attention of his subordinates to certain principles of military discipline, and to established rules in regard to the right of giving publicity to their views on military matters. He considers this right dangerous, as apt to lead to useless disclosures, and to undesirable criticisms of existing military departments, and he cautions all officers against making any communication to newspapers or scientific societies without his previous sanction.

This is calling in question, indeed it is summarily disposing of, the right of army officers to make their opinions public. Already, in 1835 and in 1841, Marshal MAISONS and Marshal SOULT had occasion to deal with the same question, and did so in a rather peremptory style. Their orders confined it within the narrowest possible limits, and no voice was then heard in opposition to their views. It was then almost a maxim among French officers that all publications involving professional discussion among themselves were deemed offensive, and the right of the Minister to stop them, or at least to control them, was unchallenged. But a different opinion has since been formed on the subject by many distinguished men, and the arguments advanced by them lack neither force nor justice.

It is absurd to believe, as the ministerial circular implies, that to criticise a law is the first step toward disrespect and insubordination. No legislator can presume to place his laws above public examination. A law has a claim on our respect. When properly enacted and sanctioned, it is to be obeyed. But there is no obligation for a blind and implicit faith in its perfection. On the contrary, all those who are able to judge it on its merits have a right to do so, and anyone is entitled to consideration and thanks who can show its shortcomings and deficiencies. By advocating and hastening the reform of a vicious bill, he is instrumental in removing a source of evil. Instead, therefore, of being hampered in the exercise of the right of criticism, he should be sustained and encouraged.

If the discipline of the army were endangered by a similar privilege, there would be good cause for withholding from the officers a right which in civil matters other citizens enjoy. But this is not the case. There [illegible]

dicious criticism of imperfections inherent to the War Department, or in a demand for reform in military laws and organization. A writing intended to throw light on things relating to the army is not likely to do any harm. We should rather be apprehensive of evil from the forced silence of those who are most interested in military matters and most able to speak of them.

It is feared that writings emanating from officers of all ranks might sometimes be offensive and insulting to their superiors. If so, the latter have the right of repression, and can use it according to military statutes. Liberty implies responsibility, and officers who forget what they owe to their superiors and themselves, are answerable to the penal law, in proportion to the gravity of the offense. Besides, the denial of the liberty of writing is not likely to prevent libelous writings, which would still be published anonymously, or under assumed names.

Much evil may often be averted by timely and accurate information on things needed to bring an armed force up to the required standard, and nobody is so able to supply such information as well-trained and thoughtful officers. They, better than anyone else, can appreciate the qualities of certain administrative measures, the advantages or shortcomings of existing regulations, and the expediency of proposed reforms. It is indispensable to grant them the liberty to write about it, if it be at all desirable that the public should know something. Col. DENFERT, who distinguished himself in the last war by the heroic defense of Belofrt, and who is a competent judge in the matter, says that if such a liberty had been in existence under NAPOLEON III., if the publication of books and articles on the services of the War Department had been freely allowed, it would not have been so easy for Marshal LEBŒUF in 1870 to affirm that the army was ready, and France might have been spared the terrible lesson she was taught through the war.

It may then be assumed that the liberty of writing in the army is not fraught with any danger to discipline, but that it is conducive to the instruction of the army, favorable to a proper control of the War Department; and that it ought to be limited or restrained only in cases where secrecy would be deemed necessary for the sake of a military operation and in the interest of the country.

BAVARIA AND HER KING.

Dr. JOHNSON told BOSWELL that those English Kings who were endowed with good abilities mixed much with their subjects on easy terms, and pointed to CHARLES II. as an example. Certainly in these days, Kings and Queens, whether of good abilities or not, seem to like mingling with the crowd. Few people, we imagine, would be more surprised at the changes time has wrought than LOUIS LE GRAND, if he could come to life to-day and find an Emperor and King in his capital going about like any one else, and learn that the wife of the first was touring about England, stopping at hotels, and "doing" the sights, with merely a lady and gentleman in attendance, just as Mrs. Brown or Smith might with a couple of friends.

The modern monarch is, indeed, a person of simple, sometimes even frugal, habits. Potsdam under FREDERICK, rather than Versailles under LOUIS XIV., sets the fashion, and the forms and ceremonies and gorgeous paraphernalia of the latter would bore the crowned heads of the nineteenth century to distraction. A greater contrast in Kings could scarcely be presented than the King of Bavaria, as described by our correspondent, driving about Paris and inspecting the fountains of Versailles, attired in tweed suit and billycock hat, with, no doubt, a cigar in his mouth, and LOUIS XIV., in velvet and flowing peruke, looking at the same fountains from that same terrace. Further, we are told that he drops in at the Boulevard cafés for ices, and only consents to stay with the German Ambassador on the express understanding that not the slightest fuss is on any account to be made about him.

In after years the memoirs of this monarch's life will excite great interest. He is really an original character, and lives an original life. It is now ten years since he came to the throne, and he is twenty-nine years of age. By one of those fortunate accidents of birth which seem so rare, he happened to be born sovereign of about the only kingdom where his eccentricities would meet with toleration and his peculiar tastes with sympathy. The easy-going lager-loving, waltzing, musical Bavarian is not the man to quarrel with his King for preferring operas to politics, and art to aggrandizement.

An American may reflect with pride that the prosperity of the happy country over which King LUDOVIC reigns with such easy head is in no slight degree the work of one of their own countrymen. It was BENJAMIN THOMPSON, of Rumford, Conn., afterward so famous as Count of that ilk, who taught the Elector, toward the close of the last century, to develop the resources of his country and check the abuses which prevailed. It was he who suppressed the frightful mendicity which prevailed—a mendicity without a parallel in history; who introduced something like sanitary arrangements into Munich; who established the military workhouse which furnished clothing for fifteen Bavarian regiments. It was Count RUMFORD, too, who stimulated a taste for horticulture and landscape gardening by converting into that retreat—of which all who have known Munich carry away so pleasant a recollection—an environ which had been as wild and neglected as Central Park was twenty years ago. All his ingenuity was spent upon a plan by which he might render the garden attractive as a place of resort to the higher classes and a place of carefully guarded amusement to the lower. He thus gradually educated the people of Bavaria up to that condition in which they now are, and the splendid city of Munich, with its population tripled since his day, is in no slight degree his work, for the late munificent King LOUIS found greatly through RUMFORD'S means a people prepared to accept and appreciate embellishments. The present King reaps the accumulated fruit of the services of RUMFORD and of his royal predecessor, and adding his own predilections for art and music to the stock he found, has been instrumental in giving Munich a peculiar reputation as the art capital of Germany. Thus, although it would not do at all for all Kings to be [illegible]

thinking that in the main this amiable and singular young man suits his country and his country suits him. And what more could be desired. In an age conspicuous for materialism, it is well that there should be a monarch and a people whose thoughts and interests take another turn.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT'S PROMISE.

Otway's tragedy of "Venice Preserved"—*sauce Boucicault*—will be represented at Booth's Theatre this evening. Mr. McCullough is to fill the principal rôle in the work, the production of which will also be the occasion of the début, in America, of Miss Brough. At Wood's Museum "The Lady of Lyons" will be acted this afternoon, and "Under the Gaslight" this evening. To-night the Colosseum may be visited for the first time this season. At Barnum's Hippodrome, day and night, Mr. Weston continues his walk. No change of bill is disclosed by the announcements from other places of amusement.

THE PARK THEATRE.

The Park Theatre will be reopened Wednesday evening, when the play of "The Gilded Age," founded on Mark Twain's novel bearing the same title, is to be represented. Mr. John T. Raymond will personate *Col. Mulberry Sellers*, and a strong company is to surround that clever and popular comedian. It is to be hoped that "The Gilded Age" may prove a golden one for the Park Theatre. Mr. Stuart's new house has certainly not been spoiled by prosperity.

DOMESTIC NOTES.

Mrs. Lander was last week in Albany....Mr. E. L. Davenport was at the Cincinnati Opera House....Mr. Oliver Dond Byron was at Wood's....Two new theatres in Toronto are to be opened within a fortnight. Mr. Morrison's Grand Opera House, on Adelaide street, will accommodate 1,500 spectators; the Royal Opera House, on King street West, will seat 1,450 persons....Mr. Edwin Adams has opened the season at De Bar's, in St. Louis....Mr. W. J. Florence has opened the season at the Pittsburg Opera House, in "Eileen Oge."....Mr. Jefferson acted last week at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago....Mr. W. M. Perry, late a member of the company at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati, died in that city, last week, of consumption....The Vokes Family, at last advices, had closed their engagement at the California Theatre in San Francisco, and Mrs. Chanfrau was to succeed them....A San Francisco paper says: "Miss Adelaide Lee-Neilson will return to San Francisco next April. She will find the "Neilson Hat" fever at its height then, judging by the progress it has already made—at least one in three of her sex wear them now."....Mr. McCullough is expected in California in November....Mr. Mayo was last week at the Boston Theatre, where Mr. Chanfrau follows him to-morrow....Miss Weathersby and a burlesque troupe were at Ford's, in Washington....Mr. John E. Owens was last week at the Arch Street Theatre in Philadelphia....The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* has the following critique on Miss Olive Logan's new play: "Miss Logan," says the writer, "began the second week of her engagement at the Walnut Street Theatre with another new comedy written by herself and entitled 'A Will and a Way.' This drama in some respects is an improvement upon that produced last week, but it has many of the same faults, and a few from which the other is free. There is a similar want of completeness, manifested in the abrupt ending of scenes which promise to be important, the introduction of characters which do not fulfill reasonable expectation, and the utter disregard of everything in the nature of a climax. But in this respect the present play, upon the whole, is somewhat better than 'The Woman Who Talks,' for there is a coherent, although very slight, plot, and the two or three best characters in the piece are permitted to do something more than merely dawdle round in a condition of unhappiness and imbecility. Some of the things that are said by these people, too, are bright and smart, and there are two or three episodes—noticeably one in the second act, where *Mr. Tomlinson* makes love in a mechanical way, as if somebody was turning a crank in his leg—which are full of the true spirit of comedy. We like that creation of *Tomlinson*, too. We hope it is original, and we know it is good. *Doble*, a rural cab-driver, is a clever idea, but he is wasted upon one brief scene. *Wm. Henry* is entertaining, but we have seen him before. *Miss Scratchley* also is amusing, and with a little more room for action she would make a good comedy figure. The heroine, *Miss Tomlinson*, is, perhaps, the best of all. *Algernon* is simply a melancholy and hopeless ass. He is an exasperating ass, but the effect he has upon the audience is soothing and comforting when it is compared with that produced by the youth named *Lewis*. We will not attempt to describe *Lewis*; but if we could only kick him! *Judge Porter* is an utter failure, and the two servant girls are grimly ridiculous. Miss Logan cannot make the modern hired girl comic. That requires an effort of transcendent genius. The subject is too solemn to be trifled with. She might as well try to parody a funeral. We have these especial faults to find with the play: It contains, first, a vast amount of stuff which outrages probability entirely; and when comedy does that it becomes merely burlesque. The scenes between *Algernon* and the heroine are too extravagant for toleration in a play which pretends to represent any form of social life. The conduct of the servant girls is simply farcical; nothing of the kind could possibly occur under the conditions represented. The plan devised for breaking the will, by *Tomlinson* making love to another woman—in such a wooden way, too—could hardly effect the object anywhere outside the jurisdiction of lynch law. The sudden change in *Algernon's* feelings and conduct cannot be accounted for upon any reasonable theory, and the behavior of *Lewis* would clearly entitle that person to be led off somewhere and shot. And second, while these things are objectionable upon the ground that they do violence to usage and good sense, some other things are said and suggested in the play which are essentially vulgar and offensive to ordinary good taste. We should be glad to think that this is not intentional, but the fact remains, no matter what the design may have been. It is not at all pleasant to say this, for we have a desire to display the greatest courtesy to Miss Logan; but we should avoid a part of the truth that ought to be told if we said less, or if we spoke of the performance as possessing refinement and elegance. It certainly has not these characteristics, but it has others which convince us that the actress can hardly succeed in reaching the height to which she aspires. It is, perhaps, more cruel to give lavish praise where it is not deserved than to be frank in confessing the absence of qualities which are requisite to success."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mlle. Beatrice has appeared in "The Sphinx" at the Haymarket Theatre, in London. The *Court Circular* says of the play and performance: "It is not easy to see why 'The Sphinx' should have been deemed worthy of production before an English audience. It is true that it has made a sensation in Paris, but that was only on account of the sensational death in the last act, and the fact that Mlle. Croizette played the part. The piece is clumsily constructed, and lacks dramatic incident, except at the end, and was certainly not worthy of being introduced to us in an English dress. It must be noted, however, that the adapter, Mr. Campbell Clarke, has translated the piece with all possible fidelity and grace, and any shortcomings, therefore, must be attributed to M. Octave Feuillet, and not to his English translator. We need not now detail the plot, which will have for long been familiar to our readers; as is well known, it is not a peculiarly savory one, and deals with questions generally tabooed on the English stage. We may pass then to the acting, and in the first place we compliment Mlle. Beatrice upon her impersonation of *Blanche de Chelles*. The part is a very difficult one, not because it makes specially heavy demands upon an actress, but because it is so wholly unsympathetic. Mlle. Beatrice, however, grasped it, and played it remarkably well."....Mr. D'Oyley Carte has brought out at the London Opera Comique an English version of M. Serpette's opera bouffe "La Branche Cassée," and his venture has proved successful....Under the continued management of Mr. F. B. Chatterton, Drury Lane Theatre was to be opened at once for the Autumnal and Winter season. The opening programme comprises a reproduction of the spectacular drama of "Amy Robsart," and a revival of the last grand comic Christmas annual of "Jack in the Box." Miss Wallis was to play *Amy Robsart*...."The Field of the Cloth of Gold" had been performed at the Strand Theatre for the four-hundredth time....Mr. Conquest, supported by the original cast of "Hand and Glove," had been engaged to give four performances of this drama at the Crystal Palace in October....The Surrey Theatre will produce Mr. George Roberts' dramatized version of Mr. George Manville Fenn's "Ship Ahoy"....Sir Julius Benedict has, it is stated, been visiting the chief music schools of Italy and Germany in order to examine the principles and systems on which they are worked....Mr. Henry Russell writes to the London *Daily News*: "Mr. Maccabe has done me the honor to reproduce me in a wig of flowing curls and a song of my own composition. To this I have no objection. We live in an age of travesty, and this much at least may be said of curls, they shock nobody's modesty. But critics, in reviewing this gentleman's amiable burlesque, insist upon speaking of the original as the late Mr. Henry Russell. Now, to be mutilated and killed in the same breath is a little too much. Fortunately I am not yet dead, though of my musical decease there can be no question, since my ghost is every night singing a song to the British public. [illegible]

NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRACY.

THE CONTEST FOR THE NOMINATION FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP.

A LIVELY FIGHT BETWEEN THE FRIENDS OF BEDLE AND PERRY—BEDLE TO RECEIVE THE NOMINATION—DEPRESSION OF THE PARTY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MORRISTOWN, Friday, Sept. 11, 1874.

The desperate struggle that has been going on in the Democratic camp between the Randolph and Perry men for the past few weeks has culminated in Perry's complete overthrow. Previous to the holding of the Republican Convention, and the publication of Judge Bedle's letter to a Mr. Knapp of Bergen County—who is a hungry aspirant for the Judge's seat—defining his position, in the event of his nomination, the friends of Mr. Perry were confident that their champion would receive the Democratic nomination for Governor of this State. But Mr. Halsey's unanimous nomination, combined with its hearty acceptance by the party, and in some notable instances without regard to party, has produced a most depressing effect upon Democratic expectations, and resulted in the final overthrow of Mr. Perry, and the reopening of the Bedle campaign. When Judge Bedle's letter first appeared, the Democratic managers throughout the State—his friends as well as opponents—felt that to nominate him, in the face of its declared statements that he would continue to hold on to his Judgeship until elected, would prove disastrous. Therefore those who were not bound to him by consanguinity, as in Ex-Gov. Randolph's case, or expected to receive office, or continue in office, as in the case of Kelsey, Secretary of State and Insurance Commissioner; Little, Clerk in Chancery, or Lee, Clerk of the Supreme Court, abandoned him and gravitated toward Perry, who seemed to be possessed of sufficient personal strength to draw them to his support. Ex-Gov. Randolph, who had expectations of his own, and the Democratic office-holders, for reasons given above, continued to champion Mr. Randolph's relative and protégé. The patronage of the lucrative offices they held—perhaps three of the most lucrative in the United States—enabled them, with Mr. Randolph's known moneyed and railroad connections, to control the principal Democratic newspapers in the State. For example: The Newark *Journal* and Jersey City *Standard*—Mr. Randolph's especial organs—Mr. Kelsey's paper in Sussex, and Mr. Little's and Lee's papers in South Jersey. These disinterested patriots set themselves to work to manufacture public opinion to order, and in favor of Judge Bedle. In Hudson County, where the "Pavement Ring" is supposed to "manage things"—and where Judge Bedle had engendered hostile opposition—State Senators were made and unmade with diurnal regularity. Through the Newark *Journal*, and by a judicious disbursement of promises of preferment, Essex was to be controlled—or enough of it to defeat Mr. Perry's chances before the convention. To the paternal care of Messrs. Little and Lee was consigned the manipulation of South Jersey. Against so formidable a combination, stretching in all directions throughout the State, it seemed useless to contend. Mr. Perry's immediate followers seemed discouraged, and were preparing to accept their fate. They placed little hope upon the Parker wing of their party, of which the Governor is the figure-head simply, and who are bound together by the cohesive power of a common hatred of Randolph and his wing, for their leaders, like unto their more successful rivals, were likewise ambitious to serve their State in almost any capacity that a generous and confiding constituency might elect. Judge Bedle was himself the sole disturber of this pleasant programme. His indiscreet letter, never originally intended for publication, was extracted from him by some marplots, and it was generally conceded that the Judge had committed political hari-kari. Jerseymen are proverbially jealous of their public servants, particularly of their Judges. They have old-fashioned ideas of the whiteness of the ermine, and it makes them twinge to see a candidate hold fast to one position as a stepping-stone to another, or to use their judicial vantage ground for their own political elevation. This accusation was swung against Bedle with more staggering force, since he has been accused in divers instances of uttering decisions from the bench which were envenomed by his own political hatreds. Again the Perry men took heart. His well-known energy and political sagacity pointed to him as an excellent leader. But the Randolph Ring never yielded to the fears of the rank and file. They declared they would fight it out in the convention, and this threat has brought their opponents to terms.

Halsey's unanimous nomination and the enthusiasm which it has everywhere inspired has made it an absolute necessity for the Democratic candidate to get a propitious send-off. Therefore Perry's friends, who followed him only from expediency and not from personal loyalty or hope of office, appear to have yielded, so that Judge Bedle can secure the unanimous support of the convention. It remains to be seen whether the ungenerous attacks of the ring upon Mr. Perry, in their organs throughout the State, will strengthen the Judge in the canvass As the campaign develops, and Judge Bedle comes to be known as one of the narrowest and bitterest of political partisans, the Democracy will discover the mistake of throwing aside so popular a man as the Mayor of Newark.

The most discouraging fact in the Democratic situation is that they have not chosen their position, but have been forced into it. Although there has been much sentimental talk about a candidate of the people and not of the politicians, the discordant elements of the party have been obliged to accept Judge Bedle solely as the protégé of the most powerful ring in their party. No one who has closely watched public opinion in this State can fail to see the depression and despair that pervades the party. There is little doubt but their fears will be prophetic of their defeat.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

SOME OF THE RESULTS OF MR. HOWE'S CHARGES AGAINST THE COMMISSIONERS.

The position of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction becomes daily more unpleasant, and their contract business, as hitherto conducted, according to Commissioner Howe's report, is bringing them no end of odium, which can only be removed by a fair refutation of that officer's charges. The public in general, to say the least, are dubious about Commissioners Stern and Laimbeer's methods of flour and dry-goods purchasing, and many people are now beginning to regard certain little events of last year as untowardly coincidental. Take for example Mr. Laimbeer's opposition to the appointment of "Nosey" Quinn to be Warden of the Tombs as far back as July, 1873. At that time Mr. Laimbeer, it is alleged, refused positively to have anything to do with Stern's man—Quinn. This was before the contracts with Sternbach and Mayor Havemeyer's son and sons-in-law, Messrs. Armstrong and Morrison, for butter and tea had been awarded, and also before the flour had been contracted for. But in August as the same year these contracts were arranged as indicated, Mr. Laimbeer's brother, a member of the Produce Exchange, negotiating the flour, and the Havemeyer relatives the butter and tea. In 1874 Mr. Quinn got his appointment without any opposition from Commissioner Laimbeer, who, it was thought, was managed by Oliver Charlick. In reference to the dry-goods purchases, people ask did Commissioner Stern ever personally endeavor to buy goods, and has he ever intimated to a particular house that he could not purchase any more from that establishment, as there was not money enough in the transaction. Rumors are current that Mr. Stern adopted such a course. Again, it is alleged that Louis Sternbach, although [illegible] the goods bought by Sternbach were delivered upon the sidewalk of No. 36 Church street, and that he was always there to receive them. Commissioner Stern is particularly unfortunate in having curious acquaintances, who persist in saying, in relation to the coupé matter, that it goes to Seventy-second street in the morning, takes Mr. Stern to the office and then to his store in South Fifth avenue. At night it carries him to the theatres or elsewhere, and on Sunday to the Park. The driver is said to be a paid employe of the City, and the horse bought by City money. The coupé, too, it is alleged, was purchased in November, 1873, and the manufacturer did not get paid for it until March, 1874.

PISTOL PRACTICE FOR NEW-JERSEY'S POLICE.

TWO OFFICERS FIRING AT A DRUNKEN MAN—WOUNDED BY A STRAY BULLET.

The residents of that part of Jersey City which was formerly known as Bergen, were intensely excited Saturday night and yesterday in consequence of a shooting affray which occurred there about midnight Saturday. The trouble originated in a saloon kept by a man named Meehan, on Communipaw avenue. The place was crowded all the evening, for it was an opening, and drinking was indulged in very freely. About 11 o'clock two young men named William Bayley and George Kelly came in and took a drink. Kelly then sat down on a barrel. The proprietor told him to get up, but he did not move. Then a policeman named Martin Kelly, who was not on duty nor in uniform, but who seemed to be directing affairs, volunteered his services to eject the intruder, and, seizing him by the collar, dragged him off the barrel. Kelly remonstrated, when the officer struck him a severe blow in the eye and pitched him into the street. Bayley followed, and he and Kelly stood on the corner talking in a loud tone about the matter, and indulging in threats of violence. They were both intoxicated, and made so much noise that the attention of Officer Duncan was attracted, and he approached and ordered them to move on. They refused, and the officer took them into custody. As he was moving away with them Officer Martin Kelly ran out of the saloon and, seizing Kelly, declared that he would take care of that one. He struck the prisoner again, and then started with him to the Station-house. At that moment Bayley broke away from Officer Duncan and started to run down the street. Duncan called on him to stop, and then drawing his revolver fired a shot after the fugitive. The shot did not seem to take effect, for Bayley continued to run, and some one commenced to shout "murder." Officer Lott, who was on an adjoining post, heard the cry, and, seeing the man running, pulled his revolver and fired three shots at him, and another shot, it is said, was fired immediately afterward, but it is not known who fired it. One of the shots took effect in the fugitive's head, a little above and behind the left ear, and brought him to the ground. He was picked up and carried to the Fourth Precinct Station-house. Dr. Viers was immediately summoned, and probed the wound. After some difficulty he succeeded in finding the bullet lodged in a cavity below the ear, and extracted it. The wounded man was taken to the City Hospital, where he now lies in a very precarious condition. About 12 o'clock yesterday a change for the worse took place in his condition. Information was sent to Chief Champney that the man was dying, and he immediately procured a carriage and took Justice Keese to the hospital for the purpose of taking the dying man's deposition. When they arrived there they found his condition considerably improved, and the resident physician said there was no immediate danger of death, although the probabilities of recovery are very slight.

Chief Champney made an investigation of the case yesterday. Officer Duncan declares he fired but one shot, Officer Lott admits firing three, but who fired the fifth shot said to have been fired cannot be ascertained. An examination of the officers' pistols corroborated their statements, three chambers of Lott's being found empty, and one of Duncan's. The bullet which was extracted from the wound does not fit the weapons of either of these two officers. Two chambers of Officer Kelly's pistol were found to be empty, and the bullet taken from the wound fits it, but Kelly says he did not have the weapon with him that night, but left it at home. The prisoner Kelly, whom he took to the station-house, corroborates the officer's statement, and says that he did not fire any shot. The utmost indignation is felt and expressed for the recklessness displayed by Officer Duncan in firing at a man who was guilty of no greater crime than drunkenness. Even if he had escaped he was well known, and could have been found by the Police at any time he was wanted. None of the officers has been arrested, and they were allowed to go on duty last night as usual.

A KENTUCKY STORY.

AN OLD DARKEY CONSTRUCTS A WONDERFUL MACHINE, AND BECOMES THE VICTIM OF HIS OWN INGENUITY.

From the Franklin (Ky.) Patriot, Sept. 5.

We referred, a few weeks ago, to an invention called "perpetual motion," constructed by an old negro who lives three miles west of this place. It is a wagon, so arranged that, after being set in motion, it runs itself by virtue of the fact that the weight of gravitation is thrown forward of the centre of motion, and consequently the machine is compelled to run. It has been the intention of the inventor to have his wagon at the fair on the 9th of September, so that its value may be tested publicly in presence of the thousands of people who will be present; and we learn from one of our best mechanics that last Wednesday—the same day of the circus—the old negro mounted the machine, adjusted the bands, tipped the balance-weight over the centre of motion, gave the driving-wheel a shove, and started for Franklin, to report to John B. Montague, Secretary of the association, and have his machine regularly entered on the books. About one mile this side of the old negro's home there is a noted point called "Red Pond," immediately at the forks of the Cross Plains and Springfield roads, and here, unfortunately, an accident occurred which we fear will cause a disappointment to many inventors who were coming to our fair for the purpose of examining this wonderful invention. The machine was humming along the smooth, sandy road at about fifteen miles an hour, and the happy inventor was on deck, feeling as proud as Fulton on board his first steam-boat, when, in making the turn just near the margin of the Red Pond, the starboard front wheel collided with a heavy-set post-oak sapling, and the rebound was so powerful that the old negro was thrown forward over the dashboard, and was at the same time struck by the flange of the driving-wheel, which precipitated his speed so much that, when his head struck the fence panel on the opposite side of the road he was so badly smashed that his death must have taken place immediately. Coroner Hartfield's inquest was uncertain as to whether he had been killed by a sudden stroke of the driving-wheel or by a too hasty collision with a panel of the fence. The machine, after this accident, struck out with freedom, and, passing the residence of Capt. Lea, soon made its way across in the direction of Boisseau's meadow, but was arrested in its progress by a large log, which tilted the balance-weight back of the centre of motion, and the wild wagon was standing gently at rest when overtaken by the Coroner and his party, who were following along to take care of the killed and wounded. Since the tragic death of the inventor no man has dared to mount the fiery, untamed steed, but our informant assures us that it will be on exhibition at the fair grounds, and we invite the attention of inventors and machinists to its peculiar mechanism. We will not vouch for any man's life who mounts it and sets it in motion in a timbered locality, but it can be managed safely on the half-mile track on the fair grounds, and will be put to its best speed, if any man can be found who is competent to guide it.

A DISCLAIMER FROM GEN. EARLY.

Gen. Jubal A. Early has addressed the following note to the editor of the Lynchburg *Virginian:*

MR. EDITOR: I find copied into another paper a brief paragraph from the Winchester *Times*, attributing to me the authorship of an article in the August number of *Blackwood's Magazine* on the book of the Comte De Paris, one or two volumes of which have lately appeared, as I learn from the press. Not being willing to wear borrowed colors, and fully appreciating the very high compliment paid to me by my friend of the Winchester *Times*, in attributing to me the authorship of the article in question, I must say that I am not only not the author of that article but I had no knowledge of its existence until my attention was called to it by another friend, who likewise attributed to me its authorship. I have never seen the published volumes of the Comte De Paris' book, or the initial chapters which have been reviewed, and I have no knowledge whatever of the authorship of the article in *Blackwood.* That article is a very able one, and shows a very intimate knowledge of the history of our country, and the causes which led to the late war. I trust, therefore, that some of our journals will publish it, in order that it may be generally read. Respectfully,

J. A. EARLY.

PRIZE-FIGHT AT SANDS POINT.

A disgusting prize-fight took place at Sands Point at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, between Peter Donavan, a West-side rough, and John Doyle, a laborer in one of the gas works, the stakes being a purse of $200. John Schofield and Peter Maloney were seconds for Donavan, Edward Hammond and Joseph McGinnis performed similar offices for Doyle. After eight rounds had been fought, Doyle attempted to "gouge" out his opponent's eye. This led to an altercation between the seconds, and the proceedings terminated in a free fight. The Referee declared the contest a "draw," and left the ring. The fighting was continued by the roughs during the return to the boat, clubs and the butt-ends of pistols being freely used. Doyle returned on a tug-boat to the City, and Donavan was conveyed in a yacht to City Point. The crowd started at 1 o'clock A. M. from East River, foot of Seventy-seventh street, in a tug-boat. They got to the ground [illegible]

ENGLISH TOPICS.

TRADE PROSPECTS AND STATISTICS—SOCIALISM.

THE COMMERCIAL YEAR—GRATIFYING EXHIBITS—A NEW COMMUNITY—THE SOCIALISTS OF HAMPSHIRE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 31, 1874.

The anxieties about the harvest are now pretty well over, and there seems to be no doubt that it will be a satisfactory one, and that, with the present amount of the floating supply of grain, this will be a comparatively cheap year. Trade is also reviving a little. It is expected, however, by the best authorities, that money will be a good deal dearer before the end of the year. A very interesting report on the trade of the country during last year has just been issued by the Commissioners of Customs. The years 1866, 1867, and 1868 were, from various causes, periods of commercial depression. In 1869 there were signs of revival, which increased in 1870, "notwithstanding," say the Commissoners, "the outburst of war between our near neighbors, France and Germany." This "notwithstanding" is surely the wrong word; "in consequence of" would perhaps be nearer the mark. There can be no doubt that in this, as in some other instances, England profited by the misfortunes of her neighbors. There was a steady and continuous advance in commercial prosperity in 1871 and 1872, and some of these causes were still at work in the following year, and are, indeed, partially in operation at the present moment. The wheat crop of 1873, however, was bad. The usual increase in the production of coal and iron was checked by perpetual strikes, and the value of money was higher than in 1872, there being, moreover, in October and November an especial disturbance of its average value. It is estimated that the discontinuance of labor by from 50,000 to 60,000 workers in coal and iron in South Wales for the greater part of three months produced a loss of two millions sterling, of which £800,000 would have fallen to the share of the workers as wages. Notwithstanding these obstacles to commercial progress the Commissioners think that last year will compare favorably even with 1872. Excluding the value of the precious metals and of transhipment goods, or goods not belonging to the regular trade of the country, there was last year an increase of more than thirteen millions, or one and nine-tenths per cent., in the imports and exports. The gross revenue derived from Customs duties also rose from £21,000,000 to £21,999,000, an increase of 4.7 per cent., the increase of population having been at the same time only 0.9 per cent. It is assumed, therefore, that the people collectively ought to be in better circumstances than in the previous years. The Commissioners give the following table to illustrate the commercial relations between the United Kingdom and six other countries, with the comment that the order in which they stand suggests "inferences which may be left without remark:"

	Value of Goods— Imported from	Exported to	Total.
United States	71,471,493	33,574,664	105,046,157
France	43,339,234	17,291,973	60,631,207
British India	29,890,802	21,354,205	51,245,007
Germany	19,126,451	27,270,342	47,196,793
Australia	17,262,706	17,610,152	34,872,858
Russia	21,189,331	8,997,721	30,187,052

Among other instances of fluctuation in various exports may be mentioned an increase of 6.8 in the quantity and 17.8 per cent. in the price of alkalies exported; 12 per cent. in quantity and 16.1 in price of beer; 5.9 in quantity and 31 per cent. in price of cement; 26.3 per cent. in price of coals for less in quantity by 4.4 per cent.; 19.7 in value of glass, and 22.2 in value of machinery and mill-work. Iron, wrought and unwrought, of which more than 3,000,000 of tons was exported in 1872, for the value of nearly £36,000,000, fell off in 1873 in quantity at the rate of 12.6 per cent., but produced a higher value to the extent of 4.8 per cent. There was a large increase in the export of salt to the United States and British India. Wool and woolen goods show a falling-off both in quantity and price. The total imports of 1873 came to £371,287,372, of which the goods paying duty amounted to only £58,581,260. This is an increase as compared with 1872 of only 4.5 per cent., the annual increase in 1871 and 1872 having been as much as 9 and 7. It is pointed out, however, that there is no decline in the power of the country to absorb raw materials, and that the apparent decline is due in a great degree to a reduction of prices. It is stated that the United States stand out by far the most prominently in the record of countries from which England drew increased supplies, a rise of upward of ten and one-half millions being shown, chiefly in bacon and hams, salted beef, cheese, corn, wheat, meal and flour, raw cotton, petroleum, salt pork, tallow, tobacco, and wood. The import of petroleum which was almost entirely from the United States, has risen from 5,402,705 gallons in 1869 to 16,661,340 last year. In 1872 it was only 6,399,710 gallons. It is significant that in 1873 only 492,762 tons of iron manufactures were exported to the United States from England, against 975,421 tons in 1872, a decrease of 49.5 per cent.

ENGLISH SOCIALISTS.

An account has just been published of a curious community which has lately been established in one of the corners of the New Forest, in Hampshire, and which recalls the experiments of Fourier and others. It is said that they number in all, men, women, and children, 130 souls, with an estate of thirty-one acres. They began in January, 1872, with a nucleus of about fourteen persons, but the estate is already in a fair state of cultivation though not sufficient to be self-supporting. There are stated to be a number of persons waiting to join the brotherhood as soon as fresh land can be obtained, but at present there is no room for more. The society has more than doubled in numbers since last year. Of the thirty-one acres, about an acre is devoted to spade culture, the remainder being laid down for grass, in wheat, &c. There is a little fruit, and the flower patches are the special charge of the women. The community includes a variety of craftsmen, such as tailors, shoemakers, wood-cutters, brick-makers, &c. There is a miller, too, but he has not yet got to work, because his mill is not ready. Besides the flowers, the women also attend to the washing, sewing, and general housekeeping. The members of the community supposed to be capable of making and repairing their own clothes, with, we suppose, the assistance of the tailor in an emergency. The men appear to be wearing out the clothes they brought with them from the outer world, but the women have characteristically invented a new style of costume. Even in Eden Eve's mind runs on robes. The sisters, we are told, wear an attire nearly uniform in pattern, though varying widely in color and material. It consists simply of a plain bodice, short skirt, and trowsers, and "none can realize, without actual observation, the peculiar yet pleasing and attractive effect of this dress, worn by nearly every female in the family, whether of early or mature years." Ear-rings, chignons, and other vanities are rigorously banished. The hair is worn curiously, with or without curls, but generally loose and flowing down behind. The head of this society is a lady, who is called Mother. She is supreme among them, governing by the law of love, and is consulted on every subject. There is neither marriage nor giving in marriage in this community, and all live together as brothers and sisters. Property is held in common, and everybody is supposed to get what is good for her or him. "Each contributes according to his powers and receives according to his necessities"—the old jargon. The community takes the Bible as its only law book. One lady of wealth and education is a sister, and there is also a well-to-do village shoe-maker, a farmer, and a London shopkeeper in the society. But the majority of the members are poor, and many of the poorest class. Music is the chief amusement of the brothers and sisters, and there is the "fullest liberty with the most perfect unanimity." It is needless to anticipate the fate of this society, of which there have been many forerunners. There is no reason to suppose that human nature is likely to be transformed in the New Forest any more than at Brocton or elsewhere. The majority of the members are poor, and yet there is said to be "no poverty in the austere sense." This would seem to mean that they are living on the means provided by the well-to-do section, and when these are exhausted it is easy to imagine what will happen.

J. H. F.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—TALK ABOUT THE NOMINEES—DEPARTURE OF THE DELEGATES.

The Democrats of this and neighboring counties belonging to the Democratic State Committee will leave this City for Syracuse to-night to attend a meeting of the committee before the organization of the convention. To-morrow night the delegates and alternates from New-York will depart by the Hudson River Railroad. There are three delegates and three alternates from each of the twenty-one Assembly Districts of the City, making a total of 126 persons. Arrangements have so far been made with the railroad company for the accommodation of but 100, it being supposed that a number of the delegates and alternates will not go. Those who are going will assemble on Tuesday at Tammany Hall, the various district committees having been notified to that effect by the Tammany Committee on Organization. The New-York delegates all favor the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden for Governor, and it is understood that the delegates from Kings County will act with them. A few months ago it would have been difficult to find a Democrat in the City who was not an earnest advocate of Chief Justice Church as the best nominee for the party. His apparent reluctance to run as a candidate brought Tilden and others into the field. The latter has now committed himself so thoroughly as a candidate for the nomination that it will be difficult for him to withdraw with dignity. Judging from the feeling shown and the sentiments expressed by many of the delegates with whom a TIMES' reporter has conversed there is a prospect of a stormy session at Syracuse on Wednesday. Those Democrats who want to have Church nominated will leave nothing undone to force everybody to leave the field clear for him. Strong pressure will also be brought to bear by the Liberals, with whom the Chief Justice is a favorite. The New-York City delegation, and some delegations from other parts of the State, which will go to the Convention pledged for Tilden are determined, however, that the man of their choice shall not be ignominiously thrust aside for Church or anybody else. They will undoubtedly make a strong fight against such action. One of the Tammany leaders told THE TIMES reporter the other day that if Tilden was not nominated Church would not be, and that a compromise would have to be made on a third candidate, who would probably be a man but little known in the political world. John Kelly's friends have been considerably embittered against the advocates of Church because of their attacks upon himself and Tammany in the Rochester *Union* and Buffalo *Courier*, two papers which Kelly alleges are under the influence of the Canal Ring, and should the convention nominate him despite all opposition he would have but a lukewarm support from the Tammany Hall organization. The Democratic opponents of Tammany in this City, though they have no voice in the convention, await its action with great interest. The defeat of Tilden would be to them a victory. One of the leading men in the Tammany General Committee yesterday said that he did not believe that Church had any chance of being nominated, for he had expressly stipulated in his memorandum, intrusted to Mr. Joseph Warren, and published that he would not be a candidate in the convention unless everybody else withdrew, and he could not see how Mr. Tilden could do so at present. In the event of Tilden's nomination a candidate for Lieutenant Governor will be chosen from the Western part of the State, and if Church is nominated, from the Eastern. Ethan Allen, formerly Chairman of the Liberal Republican National Committee, and Ex-Speaker Littlejohn, of the Assembly, have been spoken of as the probable candidates for this office by prominent Democrats, if the candidate for Governor is selected from the Western counties.

TROUBLE IN THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

The feud between the friends of John Kelly and his opponents in the Tammany Society is becoming every day more bitter. At a special meeting held in December last, sixty new members were elected, all friends, it is said, of Kelly. One blackball, according to a regulation of the order, is equal to eight affirmative votes. Where 200 ballots are cast, twenty-six will defeat a candidate. Under this rule there is at present a deadlock in the society, and only one member has been elected since January. Kelly, Dunlap, Ackert, ex-rebel Fellows, and other members of the so-called "regenerated" Tammany are opposed by Nelson J. Waterbury, Ex-Judge Barbour, Chas. Cornell, John Y. Savage, and others. A resolution was carried by the friends of Kelly & Co. some time since appointing a committee to examine the names of all persons proposed for membership, and to make a report as to their eligibility. This committee, it is alleged, studiously avoided the presentation of any names except those of friends of Kelly. All that was necessary under the rules of the society before the creation of this committee was that three persons should arise in the meetings, and vouch that the party proposed was a republican, thoroughly opposed to monarchical institutions, and a man of good moral character. Those opposed to Kelly insist that this rule shall be rigidly adhered to, and that a man shall not be rejected, as it is asserted is the fact, when he is proposed by the friends of Mr. Waterbury. The latter aver that the constitution and the traditions of the society have been thus overridden by Kelly & Co., for partisan purposes; and on the other hand, it is alleged that Waterbury and his friends are endeavoring to overthrow the society, that a way may be opened for the restoration to power of the men who controlled Tammany Hall in the days of the Ring. This allegation is strenuously denied by Kelly's opponents, and they avow that it is only an invention of their enemies. Both parties are struggling to obtain supreme control of the Tammany Hall property, the title to which is vested in the Trustees of the society. At present all the meetings of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and other meetings of the party, are held in the building on Fourteenth street. It is believed among the masses of the party that it would lose its strength and prestige if the meetings were held elsewhere, and hence the anxiety of Kelly and his friends to have a controlling voice in the society. On the 1st of last August charges were preferred against Waterbury, Cornell, Ex-Judge Barbour, Ex-Mayor Daniel F. Tieman, and others for divulging the secrets of the order, and their expulsion demanded. Their expulsion would of course remove all opposition to the sway of the present Tammany leaders. It was expected that these charges would be pressed at the regular meeting of the society on Monday evening last. There was consequently one of the largest meetings of the year. After organization everybody was in silent expectation of a discussion of the charges. Several efforts were made to introduce the subject, but unsuccessfully. The resolution creating the committee to decide upon the eligibility of members proposed was brought up. A member moved that the action taken in August constituting the Supervising Committee be reconsidered, and after speeches by Kelly, Ackert, Morrissey, Boese, and Fellows against the motion, and Waterbury, Ex-Judge Barbour, Emanuel B. Hart, and John H. Hardy in favor, it was lost, and the committee was continued. The organization of the Tammany Hall party was fully discussed in the debate, and the grievances of the Independent Democracy thoroughly ventilated. Sharp thrusts were given on both sides. Grand Sachem Schell had some difficulty in keeping order, and several of the speakers were applauded by their friends. A man said to be in every way eligible for membership was balloted for, and Waterbury's friends blackballed him because he was proposed by the Kelly side of the house, in retaliation for the treatment which they allege is accorded to men they propose, and he was rejected.

THE DROUTH.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 13.—The general and protracted drouth in the country is delaying the farmers in putting in their Fall crops. [illegible]

BEECHER'S COUNTRY PARISH

HIS SERMON YESTERDAY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

TWO THOUSAND PERSONS IN AND AROUND THE HOTEL AT TWIN MOUNTAINS—RELIGIOUS LIBERTY THE SUBJECT.

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, N. H., Sept. 13.

About an hour before the time announced for the religious services to commence, people in large numbers began to arrive from the outlying sections of Mr. Beecher's mountain parish. Cars laden, came from Fabyan's, Montpelier, Wells River, Plymouth, Graveton, and Lancaster; and a large number of carriages, as usual. It was estimated that last Sunday there were some 2,000 people here, including the guests, and it is thought that to-day the number in attendance was about the same. In the audience were noticed Mr. Atwater and wife, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Beecher began the service by reading the thirty-first hymn of Plymouth collection, beginning—

How did my heart rejoice to hear
My friends devoutly say,
In Zion let us all appear
And keep the solemn day.

The prayer, which followed the singing of this hymn, closed with these words:

Bless our whole land. Bring us more and more together in a true unity of reciprocal interest. May we be knit together in confidence and in a desire for things that shall enable this whole country. We pray that intelligence may prevail everywhere. We pray that strength may be imparted to the weak. We pray that this great and prosperous nation, builded up by a thousand precious influences, may grow strong for justice, for goodness, for the rights of mankind and for prosperity throughout the whole country, and may the day speedily come when men shall love one another and hate no longer, and study the things which make for peace and learn war no more; when there shall be no oppression known, nor any desire to oppress; when men shall be so strong that none can bind them; when the kingdom of God shall descend, and when the new heaven and the new earth, in which dwelleth righteousness, shall prevail.

The prayer concluded, the 1,166th hymn, commencing, "Rise, my soul, and stretch thy wings," was sung. Then came the sermon, and a more powerful one, we think, Mr. Beecher has not preached for many a day. It was founded on the following passage from Galatians—v., 13th to 18th verses, inclusive:

For, brethren, ye have been called unto liberty; only use not liberty for an occasion to the flesh, but by love serve one another. For all the law is fulfilled in one word, even in this, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. But if ye bite and devour one another, take heed that ye be not consumed one of another. This I say, then, Walk in the spirit, and ye shall not fulfill the lusts of the flesh. For the flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh; and these are contrary the one to the other; so that ye cannot do the things that ye would. But if ye be led of the spirit, ye are not under the law.

Of all the writers, said Mr. Beecher, whose words are recorded in the Bible, there is no one whose spirit so perfectly accorded, on the whole, with the modern spirit and the spirit which prevails in America as Paul's; there was no one of them who had such a profound sense as he of individuality, of right of the individual, or of the object of religion, namely, to fill up in each particular person a manhood that should be large, strong, rich, and perfectly free. There was no one of them that speak so much about liberty—a sound peculiarly pleasant to our ears—as the Apostle Paul, and he declares that we are called to it, that it is the very thing in religion to which we are called. Now there is an apprehension very wide-spread, and we can see how reasonably it has sprung up, that religion, so far from making men free, hampers them, restricts them, ties up, burdens them, and there is among men a universal impression, when life is strong in young beings and the impulse to do just as they want to is powerful, that they do not want to be religious. The fact is, they want to enjoy themselves a little while. They think it will be time to be still and careful when the world is not so stimulating. They say: "When we are old enough to have the rheumatism, why then we won't race about and dance; when we don't want to laugh why then we'll be sober, and when we can't do anything else why then we'll get ready to die. As long as we have vigor and vitality and all sorts of pleasure we are going to have a good time; we will take the bad when we can't help it." On the other hand there are many persons who are anxious about their children, and trying to bring them up well; people who take on the duty of instructing the community, and call themselves responsible for what their fellow-men believe and what they do; folks that are trying to form and employ public sentiment. There are many such who are astonished when we say that religion is the freest of all things; that men who have become once converted and are truly Christians are no longer under the law and that the typical Christian is a person who does just as he has a mind to. "A person that does what he has a mind to is a Christian!" they say. "Why, it is contrary to the whole face of the Scripture, which says: 'You must deny yourself and take up your cross and wear a yoke and bear burdens,'" and to preach that when a man becomes a Christian he may do just what he has a mind to, is flagitious. It will lead to lasciviousness—to all manner of self-indulgence. The conservators of purity and religion are very much afraid of this doctrine of liberty, because they think it will break the bands of responsibility and destroy the power of conscience upon men.

Now what is liberty? In the first place the way in which men have learned to consider liberty has come very largely from their experience in being oppressed by each other, and in emancipating themselves from the dominion of a neighbor or a ruler. Breaking away from him seemed to them to be liberty; in other words, the notion of being at liberty, to do what you wish to do, is intimately associated with the act of throwing off law and throwing off government. Men do not discriminate between the process by which they come to a state of liberty and the essential element of that state. In regard to civil liberty, we are very proud of having had the war of independence. We broke away from Great Britain and became masters of ourselves, and made our own laws and elected our own officers, and, as a nation, we could do do what we pleased without asking consent and men from these various historical developments of the power of liberty, have come to have an idea that liberty means setting aside authority and the control of laws. No man is free until he is absolutely in bondage; until he is so in bondage that he does not know that he is in bondage; no man has true liberty until he is so subdued that he accepts the control which is over him and makes it his own, and ceases to be able to discriminate between his will and the law that is exterior to him. I think there will be no doubt about the matter if you will trace it, step by step, and see how men do develop. Consider how men become, in their material and physical relations, large, strong, facile, successful. When the child is born and begins to learn the qualities of matter and the use of itself, of its feet, its hands, its eyes, and its ears, what is the process by which he is developed out of weakness and into strength? We teach him the knowledge of matter, what its laws are, and how strictly to observe those laws. At first he does not know the difference between cutting edges and blunt edges, but he learns and he learns how to accommodate himself to these things. He does not know the difference between fire and ice; he does not know the difference between matter to be plunged into and the air to be breathed. He learns the qualities of these substances and their law. No child has learned to go alone to use his hand, or to have any comfort of his eye, his ear, or his mouth until he has learned what are the laws to which these various organs must conform themselves. No, learning on the part of the child is obeying, and obeying and coming to, move of himself. Having his own way by refusing law would be never to walk, never to use his hands, never to look, never to hear, never to taste, never to do anything except to have his own way, which would be to be an everlasting cypher or zero. Every step by which every child comes to be less and less of a child and more and more of a man are steps by which he finds out more laws; on every side, in the air above, on the earth beneath, among men, in the infinite variety of affairs in human life. A person learns to be a pianist not by setting down and saying "I am going to have my own way about this matter," but by finding out exactly what is required by the law of sound and the law of instrumentation, and compelling his hands to conform to these laws. How does a man learn to play billiards? By doing what the billiard table requires, and by submitting himself to the nature of the game. So it is in regard to fencing, dancing, rolling ten-pins, plowing, cutting wood, and every other physical acquirement. The first step in each of these departments is obedience to law, having obeyed the law perfectly, the performance becomes unconscious and automatic, and the man arrives at a power himself of perfect liberty. And that which is true in respect to the body is true in respect to the social conditions of life; that which is true in respect to the social conditions of life is true in respect to civil matters, and that which is true in respect to civil matters is true in respect to political affairs. Liberty does not mean resisting government—it means absolute submission to government, provided it is a right government—one that is conformable to our bodily structure, our social make-up, our intellectual condition and our moral nature. He is freest who submits to the most laws and submits to them the most implicitly. No man gets possession of himself until he has gone through these processes. The trouble and curse of daily life in every direction is the want of unconscious or automatic action as the result of training and obedience of law, and that which is true in respect to our external relations you will find to be true in regard to our higher relations, intellectual development, and physical education. Men learn, when put to the development of their highest faculties, in the same way that they do in the lower spheres of education. No man can learn to read except by first spelling out his words; no man learns so simple a thing as writing except by submitting himself to governing rules and regulations. The result of training is what we call "habit." Habit, in the popular mind, consists merely in doing things easily, but it is really augmentation of faculty, it is new power gained by the repetition of acts. No man knows how to do anything perfectly until he has been so long accustomed it that, as it were, it does itself. No person has thoroughly learned a trade until he has been so subdued by that trade that it is subdued to him; no person has learned to do anything until he can do it without knowing it. All government of family, all method of civil government, all institutions of education and of religion ought to set this idea before themselves. The whole drift of civil governments, churches, schools, and families should be to make men larger, more symmetrical, freer by means of discipline and drill, and acknowledgment of laws and submission to them. But that which is, after all, the end and drift of this discourse is, what does religion mean in a man? The derivative meaning of the word is to bind, to tie up, and unfortunately the effort of a large number of the religious people of the globe have been for the most part to tie up. The idea has been, very largely, when a man became a Christian he agreed with himself to give up dancing and swearing and gambling and lying and Sabbath breaking; all dissipation and bad company, and his creed, if he were to let it out, would be—"I will not do this, I will not do that, I will not do that, I will not do that, and I will not do that, until it would be as knotty as a pine plank out of a small tree. Negatives are not to be decided, but a man who has nothing but negatives is a fool and has no temperment no vitality, no positiveness. The true religious man is a man who is positive and affirmative. A man who is a real man must have actual virtues. There are thousands of men who have more honor and who come nearer to the royal idea of manhood, although they do bad things, than many negative Christians, because they are positive and because they do something. A true man that is a Christian ought to be a hundred times larger in every way than he was before he became a Christian; even the passions ought to be larger, and in being made larger they ought to be made better and healthier by being brought into subjection to love. Every part of a man's nature is to be built upon subordination to this supreme element. There is no passion, no appetite, no taste, no social feeling, no sentiment, no intellectual element that cannot be brought into perfect accord and made nobler and better by obedience to love. The world is ripening, and that is developing which shall fill the eternal heavens with blessedness, and he that accepts this royal love of liberty and wills himself in it until it is more easy to be gracious and benevolent than not to be, has become a man in Christ Jesus and a citizen of the commonwealth of the universe, and is absolutely free.

Christian brethren, this is just what we need. We are all now fighting the same battles that we were twenty years ago, because we don't go through that training and come into the state of obedience which alone can secure to us the liberty of the sons of God.

A collection was taken at the close of the sermon, the object being to raise additional funds for paying off the mortgages on the farm of a widow in this neighborhood. One mortgage of $140 has been taken up and another remains of about $400. Over $500 have been raised for this beneficent purpose. Last week $120 were also raised among the guests of the hotel to send to a lady of reduced circumstances in Mississippi. These acts of beneficence show that the people here are not bent on pleasure alone, but are filling up their time with good works as well.

The exercises concluded with the Doxology.

ENTERTAINMENT BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, New-Hampshire, Sept. 13.—Last evening Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, in response to a cordial invitation which had been extended by guests of the hotel, read humorous selections from her writings. Her happy representation of the character of Sam Lawson, that genuine Yankee gossip in the stories entitled "Captain Brown's Ghost" and "Parson Carroll's Housekeeper," was greatly enjoyed.

READING OF MOULTON'S STATEMENT.

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, N. H., Sept. 13.—Mr. Beecher has not read Moulton's statement. Those who have say it is weak compared with what they expected. A few call it ingenious, but the majority think it not even that; they say it makes no new points, while it shows great bitterness and an inclination to suspect obscenity in innocent things. It was remarked that Moulton's principal excuse for his long silence was that the interests of the church, of religion, and of the families involved made silence a duty, and yet he felt no hesitation in sacrificing these interests the moment his personal safety was involved. No one seems to regret this publication, but on the contrary all here say that it injures Moulton more than any one else.

HEALTH OF NEW-ORLEANS.

With reference to the alleged announcement by the Treasury Department of the existence of yellow fever in New-Orleans, the President of the Board of Health as written as follows to the Secretary:

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 9, 1874.

Hon. Mr. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

The Associated Press dispatches published this morning, states that "the Treasury Department is advised of the existence of yellow fever at the following points: New-Orleans, Galveston, &c." I have the honor to inform the Treasury Department that fifteen (15) days since (Aug. 25) one case of yellow fever appeared in a locality last year infected with that disease, and that this case terminated fatally on the fifth day of the attack. Disinfection was effected with promptitude and thoroughness. No similar case has appeared in the fifteen days which have since elapsed. New-Orleans is at this date absolutely free from yellow fever. The total mortality for the week ending Sept. 6 was 87, a death-rate of but 22 per 1,000 of population per annum. Few of the large cities of any country show a state of so high public health. This low death-rate evinces the present healthfulness of New-Orleans, and furnishes sound basis for the opinion that the city will this year escape any further presence of this dreaded disease. When the Treasury Department may choose to ask for it, the Board of Health will promptly and cheerfully furnish exact information in regard to the health of this city, and respectfully deprecates the publication of unfounded statements in reference to the sanitary condition of New-Orleans as exceedingly injurious to its social and commercial interests.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. B. WHITE, M. D.,
President of Board of Health,
State of Louisiana.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

At 10 o'clock last night an unknown man was run over and instantly killed at Third avenue and Fifty-sixth street, by car No. 167, of the Third Avenue Line. The deceased was apparently thirty-four years of age, had dark, curly hair, dark beard, and sandy mustache, and was attired in brown coat, dark vest and pants, and black felt hat. In his pocket was found a postal card, addressed to J. A. Loebe, care of J. & M. Lehman, No. 19 Lispenard street. The remains of the deceased were sent to the Morgue for identification.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 13.—Printing Cloths market was flat during the past week with prices tending downward; sales, 35,200 pieces, including 15,000 Extra 64x64 at 5⅜c., 30 days; 8,000 pieces best Standard 64x64 at 5¼c.; 1,200 pieces Extra 64s. at 5¼c.; 500 pieces 56x60 at 4⅜c.

THE SYSTEM IS OFTEN SO RAPIDLY REDUCED BY A SEVERE ATTACK OF DIARRHEA, OR OTHER AFFECTION OF THE BOWELS, AS TO GET ALMOST BEYOND THE REACH OF MEDICINE BEFORE THE PATIENT CAN REALIZE THE NECESSITY OF LOOKING ABOUT HIM FOR A REMEDY. BETTER KEEP BY YOU DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, A SAFE CURATIVE FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CRAMPS, DYSENTERY, &c., AND THUS BE PRUDENTLY PREPARED TO TREAT THESE COMPLAINTS ON THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE.—*Advertisement.*

Dandruff.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE REMOVES.—*Advertisement.*

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

Diploma awarded to Drs. M. Levett & Son, No. 37 West 23d st.; established 1835.
Watson's Art Journal says: "It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly, the firmest, and the most comfortable denture that was ever put in the mouth; consequently we commend it over all others."
Home Journal: "We add our testimony without reservation."

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your dyeing and cleaning to the New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, Staten Island. Offices, Nos. 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and No. 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

Of all the Gems of the Season that have been presented for public examination in the way of Gentlemen's Hats we have seen none that for beauty of style, excellence of finish, and fineness of quality, equal those manufactured by ESPENSCHEID, of No. 118 Nassau street.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Lyon's Insect Powder is a sure exterminator of fleas, moths, plant lice, bird vermin, and all hateful insects. Sold in bottles only.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm Lozenges, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Wedding Invitations, Elegant Styles, Low prices; Foreign Note Paper, Crests, Monograms, &c.
JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

DIED.

ARCHER.—ANSON S. ARCHER, suddenly of pneumonia, Sunday morning, 13th.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLARK.—At Bennington, Vt., Sept. 12, ROBERT BLACKWELL, only son of Rev. Frederick G. and Sarah B. Clark, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 14th year of his age.
Temporary interment in the Bennington Cemetery.

CURTIS.—At Long Branch, N. J., Saturday morning, Sept. 12, MALCOLM FARNHAM, infant son of George H. and Eliza M. Curtis, aged 4 months.
The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Geo. L. Meacham, No. 37 Second place, Brooklyn, on Monday, 14th inst., at 4 o'clock.

DIMMICK.—At Hopewell, Duchess County, Sept. 9, 1874, EVELINE HUNTER, wife of the late Samuel G. Dimmick, M. D., of Newburg, N. Y.

EMMEL.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 13, after a severe illness, CHARLES EMMEL, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, in the 30th year of his age.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 207 East 15th st., on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 15, at 2 o'clock.

E COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1874.
This command will assemble in their room at the Armory on Monday evening, Sept. 14, 1874, at 8 o'clock, to take action in reference to the death of their late comrade, CHARLES EMMEL. By order of
ROBERT ABBOTT, W. M. DUNNING,
Acting First Sergt. Lieut. Commanding.

HAVILAND.—At Plainfield, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 9, EMMA, only daughter of Aaron Haviland, deceased, and Rebecca S. Haviland, aged 27 years.
Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, 14th inst., at 12:30 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Liberty st. at 9 and 11:30 A. M.

JACOBSON.—At Hackensack Heights, N. J., on the 12th inst., ANN, widow of Joseph Jacobson, aged 85 years.
Funeral services at Thirty-fifth Street Church, between Park and Lexington avs., on Tuesday, 15th, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Trinity Cemetery.

LOCKWOOD.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 12, THEODORE LOCKWOOD, son of the late Andrew and Sarah Lockwood, in the 40th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, A. R. Phyfe, No. 226 West 48th st., on Tuesday, at 12:30 o'clock.

PARKER.—Mrs. HARRIET PHELPS, widow of the late Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., died Friday, Sept. 11.
Funeral at Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, (corner 22d st.,) on Monday, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SALTER.—On Saturday, the 12th inst., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Ann E. Havens, Cedar Bridge, N. J., ABRAHAM SALTER, in the 86th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

STERLING.—On Sunday, Sept. 13, 1874, RICHARD STERLING, in the 74th year of his age.
Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

WATERBURY.—At his residence in Harlem, on Thursday, Sept. 10, ALBERT G. WATERBURY, Jr., aged 32 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from Dr. Hutton's Church, Washington square, on Monday, Sept. 14, at 11 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1776 1876

INTERNATIONAL

EXHIBITION.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES
CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

In accordance with the several Acts of the Congress of the United States, providing for the celebration of the

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

of American Independence, there will be held in FAIRMOUNT PARK, Philadelphia, in the year 1876, an

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine.

The Exhibition will be opened on the 19th of April and closed on the 19th of October.

APPLICATIONS FOR SPACE.

To secure space for exhibits in the Buildings or the Park, early application should be made. The necessary forms for application, together with the Regulations for Exhibitors and needed information, will be forwarded on application to the Office of the Centennial Commission.

A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.
J. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

WALTHAM WATCHES.
A new Waltham Watch for ladies is now ready and for sale. It is a stem-winder of small size and most excellent quality, and the price so low that it is beyond competition.
Attention is also requested to an open-faced stem-winder of medium size for gentlemen.
All grades and sizes of Waltham Watches are now made both as key-winders and stem-winders.
HOWARD & CO.,
No. 222 5th av., N. Y.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Glands, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, will be sent free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE notice in our auction column of the great sale at Rockland Lake and North River, of 400 acres of elegant villa plots.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
OUTLINES
OF
THE WORLD'S HISTORY.

Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern, with special reference to the History of Civilization and the Progress of Mankind. For use in the higher classes in Public Schools, and in High Schools, Academies, Seminaries, &c. By WILLIAM SWINTON, M. A. Author of "Condensed History of the United States," "Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac," &c. With numerous single and double page maps and many illustrations. 500 pages, 12mo. Price $2 25. By mail on receipt of $1 25, if desired for examination with a view to introduction.

Prof. Swinton has brought to the preparation of this book three rare advantages: 1. A ripe historical scholarship, derived from years of special study; 2, ample experience in teaching, every paragraph in the OUTLINES having been tested over and over in the class-room; 3, an eminent faculty for making practical text-books. And the work has been issued in the best style of the publishing art. The publishers issue it with confidence that it will prove one of the most valuable contributions ever offered to educational literature.

THE COMPLETE ALGEBRA—ROBINSON'S SHORTER COURSE. For Schools and Colleges. By JOSEPH FICKLIN, Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics in the University of Missouri. 1 vol. 8vo., sheep, 425 pages. Price $2 20. By mail to teachers on receipt of $1 25, if desired for examination with a view to introduction.

This work has been prepared with much care, and abounds in new and striking features. Very many of the definitions, rules, and demonstrations are entirely new. The arrangement of the book differs from that of any other now before the public, and the whole work is well graded and progressive, and in style and typography unsurpassed.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 138 and 140 Grand st., New-York.

A RICH LITERARY TREAT.—Josh Billings' Alminax for 1875.

FULL OF WIT AND HUMOR.—Josh Billings' Alminax for 1875.

LOTS OF COMIC PICTURES. Josh Billings' Alminax for 1875.

"HEADS."—CONTRAST THOSE OF CLERGYmen with bankers, brokers, boxers, artists, with hucksters; philosophers with fools, and note the difference. The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, $3 a year, explains these things. On trial, three months, 50 cents. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

AN ENORMOUS SUCCESS. Josh Billings' Alminax for 1875.

JOSH BILLINGS' ALMINAX—1875.—THE reigning literary sensation!

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the above committee will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, at 8 o'clock, at the Bleecker Buildings, corner Bleecker and Morton sts.
By order. HUGH GARDNER, Chairman.
GEO. H. LYON,
JAMES R. DAVIES, Secretaries.
The Executive Committee will meet at the same place at 7:30 o'clock P. M. By order.
JAMES M. PATTERSON, Jr., Chairman.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting Tuesday, Sept. 15, at Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., at 8 P. M.
GEORGE B. DEANE, Jr., President.
A. P. HAWSON,
SAMUEL DUNLAP, Secretaries.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting this (Monday) evening, Sept. 14, at 8 o'clock, at No. 230 8th av. [illegible]
ALFRED B. BOURNE, Secretary. [illegible]

SUMMER TRAVEL.

A FIVE DAYS' TRAMP ON THE MOUNTAINS.

FROM LAKE MOHONK THROUGH THE CATSKILLS TO HOWE'S CAVE—A DELIGHTFUL TREAT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1874.

Leaving West Point Academy and Poughkeepsie we crossed by ferry to New-Paltz landing, and about 11 o'clock started off on a five days' tramp. The weather was pretty warm for pedestrianism, and as not a drop of rain had fallen for a week, the dust was exceedingly disagreeable, but we were determined not to be discouraged in an undertaking by such little drawbacks, and at the end of ten miles we had reached New-Paltz, picturesquely situated on the Wallkill, and five miles more brought us to Lake Mohonk. The last part of the way is through forest, and, as one approaches the lake, the tremendous front of old Sky Top suddenly bursts upon the view with almost startling effect. Turning northward, with the wild cliffs on our right, the lovely emerald lake now appears on the left, walled in by huge masses of rock, with its water eighty feet deep, clear as crystal, and dotted with graceful skiffs—a perfect picture of quiet beauty. At its upper end is the house, 1,200 feet above the Hudson. It has been redoubled in size for the present season, and its front commands a most extensive view of mountain, valley, river and plain; while from the verandas at its rear one never tires of watching the reflection of the changing summer clouds in the pure depths of the lake as it lies shut in between the great crags of Eagles' Cliff and Sky Top. It is not at all a difficult clamber to the summit of the latter, whose name is a translation of the Indian word "Mohonk." Literally, it is said to mean, "On the Great Sky Top." On the way up we passed such huge masses and strange combinations of rocks as we had never seen before, and yawning chasms, horrible pits, dismal caverns and shear precipices hundreds of feet in height constantly impress the mind with the rugged grandeur of the mountain. Yet pine trees and laurels grow in the clefts, and mosses and lichens and the waving hare-bell cling to the wild crags and clothe their barrenness with living beauty. The view from the top is exceedingly beautiful. The watch-tower built on it sweeps every point of the compass, and herein consists the superiority of this over most mountain prospects. It were useless to attempt to point out the varied beauty and sublimity of the whole, as the eye passes in succession from the Storm-king in the south-westward to the Shawangunks, northward to the Shandakens, the familiar peaks of the Catskills, and the Valley of the Hudson; eastward to the Green Mountains and the Berkshires; southward to the Connecticut hills, and so on around to the north and south Beacons that with the Storm-king guard the misty gate of the Highlands. The most imposing feature of the landscape—on account of their nearness—is formed by the other peaks of the Shawangunks stretching to the westward. They are rugged in outline and covered with dense forests, and among their wild fastnesses are said to lie two other beautiful lakes, one of which is three miles in length. We descended from Lake Mohonk on the opposite side of the mountain from that by which we ascended, and, soon after leaving the house, came to a sign-board with the enticing inscription: "To the Gate of the Winds;" but time forbade us to explore the beauties of the spot. A five miles' walk brought us to the village of High Falls, on the Rondout. On our inquiring of a youthful resident where the falls were, he said he was not aware that there were any in the vicinity; but ere long we discovered them ourselves, and very pretty and graceful they were, too, though hardly a Giesback in point of height. Just after leaving High Falls, we ascended quite an eminence, from which there was a most charming view of the village, the falls, the locks of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, the valley of the Rondout, and especially of the mountain we had recently left, with the Lake Mohonk House nestling between the great cliffs on either hand. After three miles' march we came to "Stone Ridge," and here we were to put up for the night. Soon after our arrival we saw the light of the setting sun fade from the blue domes of the old Catskills, among whose peaceful heights we hoped to rest our weary limbs before the close of another day. After a comfortable nights' rest we started for Hurley, seven miles off, and accomplished the distance in less than an hour and a half. Here we crossed the Rondout by a wire suspension bridge, and in about an hour, after passing near the Beaverhill Swamp and through a pleasantly-wooded notch of the hills, arrived at West Hurley. At the end of five miles more of dusty walking in the scorching sun, we reached the pretty village of Woodstock. Here commences the mountain road to the Overlook House, and this, of course, was the hardest part of the day's tramp. It is one continuous, uphill pull, without intermission, and very tired, very hot, very dusty, and particularly hungry were we when we arrived at that wonderfully beautiful and delightful mountain resort.

To the ordinary traveler, who is dragged wearily up the long, rough and steep road in a lumbering stage-coach, what a goodly place seems this mountain home, perched like an eyrie among the loftiest peaks, yet fitted up with nearly all the appurtenances and comforts of a first-class city hotel. But only can it be appreciated to the fullest extent when one has toiled up the mountain on foot, as we did, in the dust and heat of a blazing August noonday, with a certain amount of luggage—though perhaps not quite a Saratoga trunk—on his back! It was nearly three o'clock when we reached the Overlook, and O! the delights of that elaborate dinner, after our grateful wash and change of apparel. And then the exquisite luxury of the smoke afterward on the rocks in front of the house, with the beautiful panorama of nature spread out before us, so vast and grand and peaceful, and the Summer breeze whispering so softly through the pine-trees at our feet. This was, indeed, *dolce far niente;* and well could we now afford to be lazy.

Many improvements have been made, and many new walks and places of interest opened up, since our last visit to the Overlook, two years ago. Toward sunset we started off on a stroll to the summit; and taking the path which lies just along the edge of the bluff, passed the "Devil's Kitchen" and "President's Rock," the latter, we believe, having been called "Hannibal Rock" up to the time of President Grant's visit here a year ago. Then we came to "Styles' Retreat" and "Wagner's Resort," with "Henry Fred's Lounge" and "Emily's Kissing Seat." There were also "Pet's," "Katie's," "Carrie's," "Jeanie's," and so many other lovely creatures' seats that it quite reminded one of the cologne-water bottles in druggists' windows, where we so often read the words, "Any name you want." At "Minister's Face" there is a perpendicular precipice several hundred feet high, and in this vicinity also is "Evans' Glen," a weird and romantic spot, through which we passed in ascending to "Hopper's Rock," one of the loftiest points on the mountain. Here you look down upon the roof the Overlook House, and seemingly just beyond it, though in reality several miles distant, lies Cooper's Lake nestling at the foot of the shapely cone of Mount Tobias, beyond which rises peak after peak of the lovely Shandakens. The views from the Overlook are certainly more grand and impressive, though there is no one so comprehensive as that from the summit of Sky Top at Lake Mohonk. We next took the lonely path through the forest westward to "Kimball's Rock," to view the sunset where no sight of human habitation or sound of human voice would break in upon the infinite solitude and silence of nature. Beneath lay Shue's Lake, a desolate and black-looking tarn shut in by the woody amphitheatre formed by the steep sides of the great Overlook Mountain, whose loftier heights towered just behind and on either hand of us. Above its northernmost slope rose the huge forms of High Peak and Round Top, while further to the left and more distant loomed the misty domes of Blackhead and his giant companions. Directly opposite, and near at hand, in sharp outline against the clear sky, stood the rugged cliffs of Wildcat Mountain, with the others of its range, Sugar-loaf, Plattekill, and Olderbark, stretching away westward. Just between the great southern spur of the last named and the beginning of the numberless peaks of the blue and beautiful Shandakens, the sun was sinking in glorious splendor. Long after his fiery disk had disappeared the western heavens were aflame with crimson and gold, but at length as the glowing [illegible] shadowy earth. The radiant star of evening was shining resplendently in the pale green sky as we turned away and began to retrace our steps through the dusky woods. A couple of hours later the serene moon filled all the mountains with another and more dreamy splendor. Only the nearest peaks were clearly defined—all the others, range upon range, rolling away into distance like the gigantic waves of some unimagined sea, were wrapped in an exquisite silver mist. So fascinating were the weird effects of the Summer moonlight that we found it difficult to go to bed at all; but during the course of the night our luxurious spring mattress at length proved a sufficient counter-attraction.

When we looked from our window the next morning, the mountain tops, touched by his first beams, were just paying their early salutations to the glorious orb of day, while the morning mist still lay like peaceful lakes in the slumbering valleys.

Resuming our tramp after breakfast, we took the bridle-path leading across to the head of the Plauterkill Gorge, and after crossing this wild and beautiful ravine, struck across High Peak by an old wood road, and at length came to a house and clearing away in the midst of the forest. A situation more lonely and desolate it would be difficult to conceive, and any one who wanted to get particularly "far from the madding crowd" would certainly be admirably suited here. Our walk on this day was much pleasanter than on the two previous ones, for it was entirely over mountains and through shady forests. There was no dust to annoy us, and if we grew thirsty, here was cold, sparkling nectar, freshly distilled from the hidden laboratories of the mountains, ever and anon bubbling up in our path. After walking several miles, during which we had crossed over to the northern side of the peak, we came to the head of Santa Cruz Gorge. Here is one of the finest of all the outlooks over the majestic Cauterskill Clove, and from this point Mr. Durand painted one of his most beautiful and celebrated pictures. A mile further on we crossed the top of Haines' Falls, and in the course of an hour were eating dinner near the Cauterskill. Later in the afternoon we walked over to the Mountain House, two miles distant, where we found the view quite poor on account of the haziness of the atmosphere, and returned just in time for a lovely sunset at the old Summer-house at Scribner's, about which cluster so many pleasant memories. From here Sandford Gifford painted his "Twilight on Hunter Mountain," one of the most exquisite landscapes ever produced by an American artist. The next day, the 1st of September, there was a delightful change in the weather. The wind blew freshly from the north-west, and it was altogether a capital day for a mountain tramp. We started by the woodpath to Haines', and paused for a moment at Prospect Rock, which commands the Cauterskill Gorge as well as the Clove, and from which there is an admirable view of both the Upper and Lower Falls. At Haines' we struck the road to Hunter, and as one familiar object after another rose before us, and the fresh morning breeze blew strong in our faces, we thought it was a glorious thing to go tramping thus through the Catskills. Eight or nine miles' walking brought us to the village of Hunter, situated just at the foot of the great mountain of the same name, which is over 4,000 feet in height, and the loftiest of the whole range. Here we came upon the Schoharie River for the first time, and from this point we were to follow its course. It rises a few miles east of Hunter, and runs at first in a general north-westerly direction. The first mountain that we came to beyond Hunter was "Pickamoose," and then there followed a long line of lofty peaks stretching away to the north and west, so that there is an unbroken wall of mountains from Stony Clove as far as Lexington, a distance of twelve or fifteen miles. At Lexington, eight miles this side of Prattsville, the mountains form a great horse-shoe, which is most imposing in its effect, and directly in front now loomed up the great West Kill Mountain, like a second High Peak.

After a time the valley becomes broader, and pleasant meadows border the river, and at length we can descry the village of Prattsville, perfectly embowered in trees and shrubbery. Just over it, on the right, are the great Pratt rocks, with the remarkable bust cut in them, which is one of the notable points of interest here. Prattsville is decidedly the neatest looking town we have yet met with in our wanderings, and contains many handsome country places. Not far from here is the junction of three counties, Greene, Schoharie, and Delaware, and soon after leaving the village we see the beautiful Delaware Mountains to the north and west. About three miles from Prattsville the Schoharie, up to this point so quiet and easy going, plunges over a rocky wall from 80 to 100 feet in height. The shape of the falls is a fine horse-shoe, probably over 200 feet across, and when the stream is high it must present quite a Niagara-like appearance. Altogether this is one of the noblest waterfalls in all the Catskills. For nearly half a mile below the falls the river flows through a majestic chasm, with a solid wall of rock on either side, and is of considerable depth. Two miles further on we came to Smedburgh's Falls. The road passes directly over the lower end of the basin made by the water as it leaps over a precipice 100 feet in height and flows down to the Schoharie, so that persons riding have a capital view of the falls without the trouble of alighting. The sun was just setting as we approached Gilboa, a village sufficiently picturesque in situation, but whose appearance was anything but inviting. We were agreeably disappointed, however, in the accommodations we found there. We had now arrived at the last day of our tramp, and as we expected to accomplish a great deal before its close, we were on the road before 6 in the morning. In about a couple of miles we came to the beautiful Mine Kill Falls, where there was a great freshet three months ago, which carried away not only bridges, but also a number of houses. The first village we came to was Blenheim, eight miles from Gilboa; and five miles further on, where the road winds high up over the river, we had a charming view of Breakabeen, reposing against a beautiful background of rolling hills. Soon after we descended to the flats, and here, for the first time in our lives, we had the pleasure of seeing hop-gatherers at work among the tall, vine-covered poles. It was a most picturesque sight. In the approach to Middleburgh the town is at first hidden from view by a great bluff with a perpendicular wall of rock several hundred feet high, but, as you wind around it, following the course of the river to the left, it opens out before you with charming effect. In its lower part a long line of handsome residences stand along the river-front, reminding one of Harrisburg, Penn., and in front of them, just on the bank of the stream, is a stately row of that aristocratic old tree, now so rare, the Lombardy poplar. On leaving Middleburg we took the road toward Schoharie Court-house for three miles, and then turned off by a shorter way to Howe's Cave. Ascending a steep hill, we sat down for a few moments on the edge of a noble grove of Norway pines, through whose branches the Summer wind made the softest and sweetest of music, and turned to take a last look at the Valley of the Schoharie. It was a charming picture. Far down below us were the spires and quaint red houses of the goodly village of Schoharie Court House, and five miles further along the winding river, whose shores were bordered by wide and fertile fields, the larger town of Middleburg lay glistening in the sunlight, while the great amphitheatre of the hills closed in this beautiful and happy vale on every side. A walk over the hills of five miles further brought us to our destination, where we found a new and commodious stone hotel of pleasing architecture standing at the entrance of the cave. The latter is not as well known to the public as it deserves to be.

Here ended our tramp, much to our regret. In the course of five days we had walked 125 miles, and were still ready for more. The expedition, however, was by no means undertaken for the purpose of testing our powers of pedestrianism, but simply for the pleasure of the excursion and the physical benefit which we hoped to derive from it, and in both particulars we think we have reason to congratulate ourselves.

ATTEMPTED TRIPLE MURDER.

The London *Standard* of Aug. 29 says: "A woman named Rebecca Lewis, a Jewess, wife of a shoemaker named Levene Lewis, living in Elwick's lane, Newcastle, when in her house, yesterday morning, seized her husband by the head and attempted to cut his throat with a knife. He escaped from her and ran out of the house to get his wound dressed. After he went out Mrs. Lewis went into the house of a neighbor named Raven, and there attempted to cut her own throat. Mrs. Raven went out to call in the Police, and on returning home she found that Mrs. Lewis had cut the throats of Charles and Anna Maria Raven, aged three months and two years respectively. The two children and Mrs. Lewis were lying on the floor in a pool of blood. Medical aid was at once obtained, and the wounds were dressed. It is feared that Charles Raven will not recover, and it is also doubtful whether Mrs. Lewis will long remain alive. The husband's injury is not dangerous."

ORIENTAL COURAGE.

A correspondent of the *Levant Herald*, writing from Sinope, notices the remarkable courage and resignation shown by a youth barely twenty years of age, who was lately executed in that town for the murder of a young girl. According to this account the lad was led out of the prison before dawn, and taken to the moat between the inner and outer gates of the city. Not till the party stopped there, and a clerk came forward and read his sentence of death to the unhappy culprit, did he know that he must die—then and there. The lad, in presence of the King of Terrors, simply answered, in a most thoughtful and impressive manner—"It was so decreed." [illegible] they are about to do, answering to the English practice of the Sheriff shaking hands with the condemned. Having done so the lad then told them that he owed twenty piastres, which he earnestly desired them to enjoin his friends to pay. Then, looking on his clothes and a pair of new shoes he wore, he requested that they should be given to a certain poor fellow in prison whom he named. As it was now nearly dawn, when good Mohammedans say their prayers, he asked the chief officer to be allowed that indulgence for the last time. His request being granted, and the means provided, he calmly went through his ablutions, said his prayers, and then came and sat down before the executioner. A little later the gates were opened, and the passers-by saw a headless corpse with a beardless boy's head under the right arm, and the story of his crime pinned to his breast.

KANSAS' CALL FOR ARMS.

GOV. OSBORN'S EXPLANATION TO THE PRESIDENT—HIS AVOWED DETERMINATION TO PROTECT THE CITIZENS OF HIS STATE.

In his letter to the President, asking for arms for the State of Kansas, Gov. Osborn refers to the statement that the State is now indebted to the General Government for arms already issued, and says: "In 1864, when Price's army was marching triumphantly through the State of Missouri, Maj.-Gen. S. R. Curtis, commanding the Department of Kansas, called upon the Governor of this State to put into the field the entire militia force of the State. The militia was accordingly marched to Missouri, and there, under the orders of the United States officers, assisted in the total defeat of the rebel forces which followed. A great portion of the arms now charged against us was issued to the militia engaged in this service. I submit that the State should not be held for arms thus issued and used in the national service. The arms so issued were of an inferior character, hastily obtained to meet the emergency pressing upon the country, and it seems incredible that the Government should take advantage of its necessities and force the State to an unwilling purchase of worthless arms that it will neither take back nor exchange for others of a serviceable pattern. I hopefully request that this palpable error in the ordnance account with Kansas be corrected, and again urge that any application made to you on the 21st ult. be granted. The frequent incursions into the State of hostile bands of Indians, who murder and plunder our citizens, notwithstanding the earnest and energetic efforts of Major Gen. Pope, commanding this department, to afford all possible protection, demonstrate the inability of the Government under the present depleted condition of the army to afford protection to our citizens living near the line of the Indian territory. These frequent outrages are depopulating the country contiguous to the Indian territory, and I have deemed it necessary to call into the service a few companies of the State militia for the service of that locality. The 500 carbines furnished the State by the Government in June last are the only arms we now have fit to be used in an encounter with hostile Indians. By some means they have been amply provided with the best guns manufactured in the United States, and it would be more than cruel to send into the field to meet such an enemy a body of troops armed with the old muskets with which the State stands charged on the books of the War Department. You will readily see that 500 guns is but a meagre number with which to protect our extended frontier. Sixteen citizens of Kansas are known to have been murdered by Indians within the State since the 16th of June last, and not one of the murderers has been punished or even arrested by the Government whose wards they are. But a few days since, and even since the receipt of your letter assuring me that the United States Army would protect our State from invasion, six citizens of Lawrence engaged in surveying the public lands in Kansas under a contract with the Interior Department of the General Government were brutally murdered by Indians. While the United States Government may be unable to afford to the citizen that full measure of protection which is so essential to his personal safety, can she in honor do less than afford him the means of protecting himself? This State has already expended since her admission into the Union more than $350,000 in protecting her citizens against hostile Indians, whose good conduct was guaranteed by the Government, and whatever may be the decision on this application for arms, we will endeavor to protect the lives and property of our citizens at whatever cost."

CLOUDS OF WINGED ANTS.

The Dansville (Livingston County) *Advertiser* says that on Monday morning last citizens of that place were attracted by the sight, at a few hundred feet above the earth, of clouds of winged ants "moving from the head of the valley north-easterly, in long lines, like flocks of pigeons. Some of these clouds were higher than others, and sometimes the higher ones were seen to pass the lower. They moved at the rate of about twenty miles an hour, and some of them appeared to be miles in length and several rods in width. About fifteen minutes after they were first seen all passed out of sight. But, after they first came over the village, the air of the streets and stores and all open buildings became thick with insects, which flew into mouths, noses, eyes, and ears, and, covering the sidewalks and floors, were crushed at every step by hundreds by the pedestrians. These insects were the droppings from the clouds above—the tired or cowardly stragglers, probably, of the grand army. They were found to be small-winged ants, a little larger than sand-flies, and resembling them somewhat. A gentleman who came up from West Sparta during their flight said that the air was so black with them in front of him that he could hardly see his horse."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Sept. 12, no real estate was sold by public auction, and no sales made by private contract were reported as having been completed, but it was reported that several sales of large amount were pending. The sales effected by public auction at the Exchange during the week ending with Saturday were more numerous than the week succeeding, all being foreclosures.

The total City property sold at the Exchange during the week amounts to $147,645, against $58,200 the figures for the previous week.

The only sale of suburban property was by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 8, which resulted in the sale of twelve plots of land on Marcy avenue and a house and lot on Prospect street for $11,651 25.

PRIVATE SALE.

The following are the facts in relation to the private sale of property on Thirty-second street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue:

W. H. Raynor sold one and two-fifth lots, corner Broadway and Thirty-second street, 42 feet on Broadway, 92 feet on Thirty-second street, 40 feet on Sixth avenue, and 108 feet on the south line, with four four-story brick stores and dwellings thereon, for the sum of $275,000, which are now rented for $18,600 per annum. As an evidence of the great increase of real estate in New-York City, Mr. Raynor makes the following statement: He sold said land, when vacant in 1848, for $5,000; again, in 1856, after the buildings were erected, for $36,000; sold them again, in 1858, for $40,000; again sold them, in 1862, for $45,000, and now, in 1874, for $275,000. R. A. Witthaus was the last owner, and has realized at least a profit of $200,000, owning them only twelve years, he always receiving a large rental on the price paid for the property, *i. e.*, $45,000. The Union Dime Savings Bank purchased the property as a future location for their bank. The present bank is located in Canal street.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for the previous week are as follows, all at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted:

Monday, Sept. 14.

By D. M. Seaman, by order of the United States District Court, James H. Moran, assignee of Samuel Shapter, bankrupt, sale of the leasehold premises known as the Metropolitan Theatre, Nos. 128 and 130 Mercer street, with entrance from No. 585 Broadway, by James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. H. Ryan, Esq., Referee, of two plots of land on the south-east corner of Sylvan avenue and Oxford place, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Andrew H. H. Dawson, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot 25.9 by 67.8, on the east side of Crosby street, 138.4 feet south of Prince street, No. 95.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land 75 by 84 by 85 by 86, situate in the town of Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, on the north-west side of Third avenue, near High Bridge.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., on the premises at the new village of Bartow, Pelham Township, Westchester County, public auction sale of 300 choice building lots situate on high ground, overlooking the "Sound" and adjoining the depot of the Harlem River branch of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, with water fronts on Pelham Bay. Bartow is seven miles from the Centre of New-York, and steam-boats from Fulton slip to Morrisania connect with sixteen trains daily to and fro, making the trip by boat and rail in forty-five minutes. Special boat and train will leave Fulton slip, Pier No. 22 East River, at 10:45 A. M.; Grand and Twenty-third streets at 10:50, and Harlem River Railroad Depot at 11:15. Harlem passengers will cross bridge and take cars at railroad station. For free excursion cards, maps, and information apply to Station Master at Bartow Station, or Jere. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

Tuesday, Sept. 15th.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Bruerton, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land on the south-east corner of Sylvan avenue and Oxford place, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, 200 by 150.

By D. M. Seaman, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas P. Fowler, Esq., Referee, of the lot 25 by 102.2 on the south side of Seventy-second street, 100 feet west of Eleventh avenue. Also one lot 25 by 102.2, on the north side of Seventy-first street, adjoining on rear of above.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Referee, of the premises on the north-east corner of West and Bank streets, 132.1½ feet by 202.2 by 111.8½ by 211.5½.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure, [illegible] [illegible]

Sing Sing, Westchester County, on the north side of Havell street, adjoining the lands of Charles Fowler.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, lease of the premises on the east side of Broadway, 46.8 feet south of Ninth street, 50 by 47 by 23.4½ by 48.6 by 50 by 23.4.

By William Kennelly, by order of the Department of Docks, auction sale of lease of pier foot of Fortieth street, North River. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of the lot 25 by 97.6 by 25.2 by 94.4, on the south side of Fifty-sixth street, 150 feet west of Ninth avenue.

Wednesday, Sept. 16.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. T. Brown, Esq., Referee, of the premises Nos. 51 and 53 Cherry street, south side, 32.3 feet east of Roosevelt street, 37.7 by 65.9 by 37.6 by 68.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Francis C. Barlow, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 41 Park street, 25 by 97.9.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the house and lot No. 124 West Forty-eighth street, south side, 265 feet west of Sixth avenue; also, similar sale, George E. Horne, Esq., Referee, of the lot 25 by 102.2 on the south side of Eightieth street, 200 feet east of Third avenue; also, on the premises at Rockland Lake, Rockland County, N.Y., absolute sale of 400 acres of villa plots belonging to the Rockland Lake Land and Improvement Company.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irvine Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 228 Pearl street, east side, sixty feet north of Fletcher street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot 20.7 by 100.5 on the south side of Fifty-third street, 47.9 feet east of Madison avenue.

Thursday, Sept. 17.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court sale, Alexander H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, of the two houses and lots together, 37.8 by 91, Nos. 249 & 251 West Nineteenth street, north side, 518.10 feet west of Seventh avenue. Also No. 253, adjoining the above, 23 by 112.5. Also thirteen lots on the south-east corner of Railroad avenue and Sixth street, Twenty-third Ward, late Morrisania. Also similar sale, Oliver R. Steele, Esq., Referee, of the Kipp's Bay Malt House, with plot of land 148.1½ by 150 on the south-east corner of First avenue and Thirty-eighth street.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the property situate at Unionville, Jamaica, L. I., to be sold on the premises on Grand street, between Drew avenue and Eldert's lane, twenty-four lots and dwelling. Also similar sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of the whole block front on the west side of Seventh avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets.

Friday, Sept. 18.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. A. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 20 by 102.2, on the north side of Seventy-ninth street, sixty feet west of Lexington avenue; also house and lot, 20 by 102.2, on the north side of Seventy-ninth street, 185 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, on the premises at Plainfield, N. J., public auction sale of the "Jeffers" residence, consisting of a two-story and French roof house, and from one to six acres of land.

Saturday, Sept. 19.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward H. Hobbs, Esq., Referee, of the premises on the east side of Eighth avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, known as No. 5 Astor Leasehold, 19 by 65.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Sept. 11.

Denman st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Morris av., 25x118.5	$1,000
17th st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x92	22,000
52d st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., runs w. 25 ft., thence s. 154.2 ft., thence s. e. to point 158.11 ft. s. of 52d st., thence n. to beginning	3,750
115th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st av., 75x100.10	21,000
117th st., s. s., 165.1 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.5x100.11	10,000
2d av., n. e. corner of 108th st., 50.4x100; 1st av., n. w. corner of 108th st., 50.4x100; 108th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 450x100.8, one plot	10,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXCELLENT ENGLISH BASEMENT house, four-story, brown stone, in good repair, between 5th and Madison avs., and below 50th st. There are five bed-rooms, double drawing-room, reception and dining-rooms, laundry and kitchen, with good closets, bath, &c.; the house is 17x60 feet, and the lot 100.5 feet in depth; it is eminently suitable for a doctor or a small family; no stables or other nuisances can be built upon the adjoining property; the furniture can be bought with the house if desired. Apply to LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

39TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—Murray Hill.—Elegant four-story high-stoop stone mansion, 25x60, lot 100 feet; frescoed and in complete order; price reasonable; possession. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., or 31 East 17th st.

NO. 366 LEXINGTON AV., WEST SIDE, IN that desirable block at 40th st., 20-foot high-stoop stone dwelling for sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

NOS. 744 AND 746 5TH AV., AT GRAND ENtrance into Central Park, new, superbly-built, finished, and planned 21 and 27 foot four-story high-stoop stone dwellings, with elegant dining-room extensions. For sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, EIGHT ROOMS, WITH modern improvements, in perfect order; situate in Twenty-third Ward, on high ground, first-class neighborhood, and convenient to horse or steam cars. Inquire of JAMES S. PARSHALL on Washington av., corner of 167th st., Morrisania.

FOR SALE—ON 38TH ST., JUST EAST OF 5TH av., an elegant first-class four-story brown-stone full-size house; contains all modern improvements, hard-wood finish, &c. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, about 25x60x100, situated in 56th st., between 5th and 6th avs., one of the best locations in the City. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY MODERN house for sale on 44th st., just east of 5th av.; price only $35,000. E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SITE FOR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Eighty acres, sprout and timber, lying within 100 rods of depot in Patchogue, Long Island; part can be sold off in building lots; high, rolling land, bordering on a splendid trout-pond of twenty acres; in sight of Great Oyster Bay. For beauty of location it can't be beat. Price $50 per acre; quarter down, balance on time. Address A. J. HINDS, Patchogue, Long Island.

FOR SALE.—CHOICE LOTS ON REASONABLE terms at Roselle, N. J., forty-three minutes from New-York, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The lots front on Washington, 5th and 6th avenues. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—PARIS FLATS IN FIFTH AVENUE; style confessed to surpass in comfort, spaciousness, and elegance anything of the kind in the City; ten large, light rooms, steam heated; hot water supplied; mirrors, in fact, every latest convenience, within one block of Central Park; rent or not, see them, at 61st st., near Broadway, or inquire of F. CRAWFORD, No. 983 3d av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 5 EAST 33d st. The house is fully furnished with new and first-class furniture; it will be let low to a strictly private family; for terms and permit to see house apply to J. B. BREED, No. 479 Broadway.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES on and adjoining Fifth, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND IN PERfect order, three-story and basement brown-stone house, 17x50, No. 147 East 55th st.; rent $200 per month. G. W. FANNING, No. 52 Bleecker st.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY AND high-stoop house No. 247 East 13th st., desirably located, with modern improvements and well arranged for a large family. Apply on the premises from 9 to 12.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—ONE OF THE BEST residences in Morristown, N. J.; very reasonable terms. Apply to RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway.

5TH AV., NO. 164.

Third floor, furnished, consisting of six rooms; $3,000 per annum, including gas, heating, and service; second floor occupied by owner.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO RENT OR LEASE.—ALL THE LOFTS OF the six-story store, No. 26 Beekman st., through 185 feet to Spruce st.; in fine order; good light; desirable location; near new Post Office; steam-power can be had. Address JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer, Nos. 21 Park row and 37 Nassau st.

MONDAY, Sept. 14, ON THE PREMISES AT

BARTOW,

PELHAM TOWNSHIP, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, A NEW VILLAGE ON LINE OF HARLEM BRANCH OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD. GRAND OPENING SALE AND FIRST CHOICE OF 300 SPLENDID LOTS

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. Lawrence, Auc'r.

By E. A. LAWRENCE & CO.

Lots, Astoria Lots.

1,126 Lots in Auction.

Supreme Court sale in foreclosure. By order of the Supreme Court of Queens County,

ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1874 AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT SCHNEIDER'S SCHUETZEN PARK HOTEL Near the Premises, Astoria, by E. A. LAWRENCE & CO.,

Under the direction of ALFRED T. ACKERT, Esq., Referee.

GREATEST AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING LOTS THAT EVER TOOK PLACE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK.

1,126 SPLENDID LOTS IN ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND CITY.

These lots are situated between Newtown road, Grand st., and Flushing av., the main streets of Astoria, and in the most beautiful and healthy part of Long Island City.

The beautiful village, just across the East River, is not alone an excellent home for

Working People and Business Men of New-York,

But is also an excellent place

For Speculators in Property.

These lots are sure to rise rapidly in value.

The Location is High and Healthy, Property Attractive and Accessible.

Manufacturers had never a better opportunity to buy property in the vicinity of New-York.

A large population, factories, hotels, and stores surround the property, Steinway's great piano factory, and others.

THE BLASTING OF HELL GATE, AND THE ERECTION OF A BRIDGE OVER THE EAST RIVER FROM 77TH ST. TO ASTORIA, WILL MULTIPLY THE VALUE IN A SHORT TIME.

The sale takes place by order of the Supreme Court, and in foreclosure of a mortgage therefore.

THE LOTS WILL BE GIVEN TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER FOR WHATEVER THEY WILL BRING.

A Rare and Unusual Opportunity of Purchasing Property.

TERMS.

Ten per cent. and auction fee on day of sale, twenty per cent. in thirty days, when title deeds will be delivered. Balance of seventy per cent. on bond and mortgage if desired at seven per cent., payable in three annual instalments, with interest.

Maps and particulars at the office

Of the Auctioneers, No. 128 Broadway, (BASEMENT;)

Office of the Referee, No. 9 Pine st., AND

Office of the Trustees, No. 11 Avenue A, New-York City.

To reach property take ferry-boat at Thirty-fourth Street, and Ninety-second Street Ferry, thence by horse cars; or take Harlem steam-boats from Peck slip, or 11th st. landing at dock foot of street in Astoria, from whence it is an easy walk to the lots.

A. J. MATHEWSON & J. M. MILLER, Auctioneers.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874, on the premises, at Rockland Lake,

will be sold 400 acres of elegantly situated villa plots, including the valuable hotel property known as the Mansion House. This is one of the best opportunities offered this season to parties desiring investment, as the future value of this property will rapidly increase.

Maps, tickets for excursion, &c., at office of Auctioneers, Nos. 1 and 4 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE BY

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

RAILROAD BONDS,

And other strictly first-class stocks and bonds, paying ten to fifteen per cent.

The safest, most reliable, and profitable securities in the market

AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., N. Y.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL First Mortgage Bonds.

About $100,000 on Main Lines at 90 and interest.

For sale by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, NO. 59 WALL ST.

Loan for $2,000,000 FOR THE Deficiency in the Sinking Fund,

UNDER

Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled: "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 25th day of September, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of

Two Million Dollars,

for which transferable certificates of stock (registered,) PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the sinking fund, under section 3, article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first days of October, 1892.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $100,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 28th day of September inst.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the 1st day of October next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of April and October, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 8, 1874.

JOHN C. ROBINSON, Lieutenant Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS, Controller.
DIEDRICH WILLERS, Jr., Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES, Treasurer.
DANIEL PRATT, Attorney General.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK. ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.

INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.

FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

THE

NEW-JERSEY AND NEW-YORK RAILWAY COMPANY

Offer for sale through their Financial Agents,

Messrs. Knoblauch & Lichtenstein, 37 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,

$500,000 OF THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 (£200) each.

Interest March 1 and Sept. 1,

PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK OR LONDON,

At the option of the Holders.

Principal due 1893, at 87 1-2 and accr. inter.

Particulars, Maps, and Pamphlets at above Agency.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

(7) Seven per Cent. Bonds,

ALSO, (6) SIX PER CENT. WATER LOAN, STATE AND CITY, FOR SALE.

GEORGE K. SISTARE, NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY have been advised through several correspondents since Aug. 24 that the following statement had been placed upon certain bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, secured by the second mortgage of that company: "The within bond is additionally secured by a lease of the road to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, and the payment of interest and principal of the entire series of bonds mentioned herein is guaranteed by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company." The Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company desire to state to all parties in interest that neither of said companies ever authorized this or any other statement, or the placing thereof upon any of said bonds, or on any other bonds of the said Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, and they were not aware of the existence of any such statement until after the failure of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Railway Company to pay interest on its second mortgage bonds, Aug. 1, 1874. These second mortgage bonds are not included in the terms of the existing lease of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, and neither that company as lessee, nor the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as its guarantee for the fulfillment of the conditions of the leases, is in any way responsible for these bonds or the interest thereon, unless there should be a surplus of net earnings or rental applicable thereto under the terms of the lease under which this line is now operated.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE, & BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY. STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 12, 1874.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held in the Company's Office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on the 29th day of September inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will be open from 10:30 to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 19th to 29th, both inclusive. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited now will bear interest from Oct. 1.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.

T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—179 6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons, other than depositors, who may have claims against the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, or any of its branches, that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 1,507 Pennsylvania av., Washington, D. C.

Pass-books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balances shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass-books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and balanced.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, ROBT. PURVIS, R. H. T. LEIPOLD, Commissioners.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1874.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. HAS this day been declared on the stock of this company, payable on the 15th day of October next at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William st., New-York, to holders registered as such at the closing of books. The transfer-books will close on 30th inst. and reopen 16th proximo.

J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

COAL AND WOOD.

COKE $3 50 PER CHALDRON; BEST QUALITY FOR factories, hotels, families, &c.; discount to shippers. Manhattan Gas Works, Av. C and 15th st. J. SMITH.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF CERTAIN RIVERS AND CREEKS IN VIRGINIA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 812 17th st., WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1874.

Sealed proposals for the improvement of the following rivers and creeks in Virginia will be received at this office until noon of TUESDAY, Sept. 22, and opened immediately thereafter:

Rappahannock River, dredging and construction of dike.

Mouth of Occoquan River, dredging.

Nomini Creek, dredging.

Aquia Creek, dredging.

Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had on application to this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

S. T. ABERT, United States Civil Engineer.

WORK IN CENTRAL PARK. [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Aug. 28, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS from manufacturers of envelopes will be received until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 18th day of September, 1874, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this department may require for public and official use during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1874, viz.:

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1.—Note size, 2⅝ by 5½ inches—two qualities.
No. 2.—Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5⅜ inches—three qualities.
No. 3.—Full letter size, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 4.—Full letter size, (for circulars,) ungummed on the flap, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—one quality.
No. 5.—Extra letter size, 3⅝ by 6⅛ inches—three qualities.
No. 6.—Extra letter size—3⅝ by 6⅛ inches, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7.—Official size, 3 15-16 by 8⅞ inches—two qualities.
No. 8.—Extra official size, 4⅜ by 10⅜ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

6⅛ by 9⅛ inches, (round cut,) one quality.

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Also, the following official stamped envelopes for use of the Post Office Department, viz.:

No. 1—size 3⅛ by 5½ inches.
No. 2—size 3⅜ by 6⅜ inches.
No. 3—size 4 by 9 inches.
No. 4—size 4½ by 10⅜ inches.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, PAPER, STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All of the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the department. The paper must be of approved quality, especially manufactured for the purpose.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before entering into a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies, as soon as made, shall become the property of the United States, and shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor; and should the use of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Post Office Department or its agent, as the Postmaster General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except the circulars) to be put on by hand, not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in departments separate and distinct from those in which any other work is done, and in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on, each box to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes or wrappers are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of directions, to be furnished by an agent of the department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the department.

DELIVERY.

The envelopes and wrappers must be ready for delivery on the 1st day of October, 1874, and thereafter must be promptly furnished and delivered, complete in all respects, in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expenses of storing, packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

OFFICE ROOMS AND FURNITURE.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamped envelopes and wrappers, and he shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the same are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government.

The contractor may also be required to furnish, without charge, suitable and properly-furnished rooms for use of the Post Office in registering packages of envelopes and wrappers to be forwarded through the mails.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several kinds and denominations of envelopes and wrappers, subject to the control of the agent of the department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the department may be promptly filled.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamped envelopes and wrappers actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:

No. 1, note size, first quality	2,085,000
No. 1, note size, second quality	139,500
No. 2, ordinary letter size, first quality	16,112,100
No. 2, ordinary letter size, second quality	3,596,750
No. 2, ordinary letter size, third quality	949,000
No. 3, full letter size, first quality	52,988,000
No. 3, full letter size, second quality	4,716,500
No. 3, full letter size, third quality	1,566,500
No. 4, full letter size, ungummed	7,033,750
No. 5, extra letter size, first quality	23,079,250
No. 5, extra letter size, second quality	1,006,250
No. 5, extra letter size, third quality	311,500
No. 6, extra letter size, ungummed	2,832,750
No. 7, official size, first quality	220,700
No. 7, official size, second quality	716,950
No. 8, extra official size, first quality	34,350
No. 9, newspaper wrappers	21,491,750
Total	138,815,500

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1, letter size	3,397,750
No. 2, extra letter size	1,523,250
No. 3, official size	945,750
No. 4, extra official size	81,800
Total	5,148,550

AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the person or persons, or body corporate to whom the contract has been awarded, shall, with sureties to be approved by the Postmaster General, enter into a contract in writing with the United States of America to faithfully observe and keep all and every of the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to the true intent and meaning thereof; in which contract the contractor and his sureties shall covenant and agree that in case the said contractor shall fail to do, or perform all or any of the covenants, stipulations, and agreements of said contract on the part of the said contractor to be performed as therein set forth, the said contractor and his sureties shall forfeit and pay to the United States of America the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, for which said forfeiture the said contractor and his sureties shall be jointly and severally liable, as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the department stamped envelopes and wrappers inferior to those now in use.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, the contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth, shall govern in such extended contract.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

This advertisement and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrappers furnished by the department must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes or wrappers, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. J. W. MARSHALL, Postmaster General.

CONCRETE FLAGGING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks, until 9:30 A. M., Sept. [illegible], for Concrete Flagging on Five Points Park. [illegible]

FOLDING FLAGS.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A DRESS MAKING AND REMODELING DONE IN THE LATEST STYLE AT REASONABLE PRICES. 1 West 28th st., near 5th av.

A LADY WISHES TO GO OUT BY THE DAY TO SEW OR DO HOUSEWORK. Address 1 West 28th st

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

AN INCREASED ATTENDANCE.

REFRESHED PASTORS RETURNING TO THEIR PULPITS—THEIR TOPICS OF DISCOURSE.

The second week in September has witnessed the usual renewal of interest in religious matters, so marked a feature of this period of the year. In many of the churches yesterday, especially in those attended by the wealthier classes, the changes which a week had brought forth were visible in scores of refilled pews, and a largely-increased attendance throughout the day. The altered state of affairs was not confined to the congregation, for the pulpit topics, in the majority of cases, showed that clergy as well as people had experienced the reviving influence incident to the return of of the season. The themes of discourse, in many cases, bore, as was to be expected, the impress of the current discussion between science and theology, which, on one side at least, has so far been conducted with commendable moderation. Whatever may be said of the inroads of science on religion, it is generally conceded to have improved the tone of the pulpit, as well as raised the intellectual level of the masses of church-goers.

The list of the leading churches at which services were held yesterday is very long. Among others may be instanced Christ Church, Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, at which the Rector, Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, preached both morning and evening; Calvary Baptist Church, Twenty-third street, Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor; the First Baptist Church, Park avenue and Thirty-ninth street, Rev. Thomas D. Anderson; the Church of the Heavenly rest, Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street, at which large congregations listened to sermons by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Howland, and his assistant, Rev. Dr. Conrad; the Bleecker Street Universalist Church, Rev. E. C. Sweetser; the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue and Tenth street, Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D.; Dr. John Hall's Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street, and the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth street. Full congregations were also in attendance at the First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison avenue, corner of Forty-seventh street, Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector; the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, near West Forty-sixth street, Rev. Thomas Armitage; the Canal Street Presbyterian Church, Rev. David Mitchell, and at the French Chuch Du St. Esprit, West Twenty-second street, near Fifth avenue, reports of the services at which will be found below.

THE FEET OF THE LORD UPON THE MOUNTAINS.

By Rev. Chauncey Giles.

Rev. Chauncey Giles yesterday resumed his pastoral duties, after the Summer vacation, at the New-Jerusalem Church, (Swedenborgian,) in Thirty-fifth street, between Lexington and Park avenues. He preached from the text:

"How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of Him that bringeth good tidings that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation, that saith unto Zion thy God reigneth. The watchmen shall lift up the voice; with the voice together shall they sing, for they shall see eye to eye when the Lord shall bring again Zion."—Isaiah lii., 7 and 8.

He said, in this the Lord instructs us that He is coming to rebuild His Church upon the earth; to restore man to his spiritual integrity, and to so fill his heart with love and peace that he will be united with his fellow-man in a common brotherhood, and with the Lord as the only source of life; and He will so fill his understanding with light that man will see the truth; there will be no more doubts, no more fierce conflicts of opinion, no more disputes about doctrine—men will see eye to eye when the Lord returns to Zion. It is the Lord that brings good tidings of good. There is no lasting and real good in any natural possession. There is only one way to obtain lasting and genuine good—by coming into a state where it will be a delight to us to say, "Thy God reigneth." How do the tidings of good reach us? What are the Mountains of Zion? Evidently they are no material mountains, for the Lord does not come to us from the cold and barren heights of any material elevation. He comes to us in pure and elevated affections, in love to Him and to man. The mountains of the soul are interior and holy affections, and it is upon and through these that the Lord descends and comes to us. The Lord does not stand outside of nature and come to us as one man comes to another, through space. He once came in this way when He clothed His divine with a human nature and a material body. But He has made that human nature divine, and now He comes to the heart and understanding by divine influence, and His coming is just in the degree of the willingness and ability to receive Him. It is the common opinion that if the Lord were ready to give us good there would be nothing wanting to our reception of it. But this is a mistake. The obstacles to our salvation and happiness lie wholly with us, for the Lord is always ready to give us the richest and largest blessings we will receive from Him. If we were willing to remove these obstacles we should find ourselves enriched with heavenly blessing beyond our power to conceive. What are we to understand by the feet and their beauty? Feet are the basis on which we rest, and the means by which we come and go. They represent, therefore, every kind of instrument or means by which we come to each other, and communicate our thoughts and affections to each other. Words are the feet of thought and love. The letter of the Word is the Lord's feet. Its internal and spiritual meaning are the holy mountains on which He stands and from which He comes. He comes to us by means of the letter, and communicates to us His divine wisdom, and prepares us to receive His divine love. These feet are beautiful when we see them upon the mountains. When we can see that the letter of the Word is filled with spiritual and divine truth it becomes more beautiful to us than any words of human origin. In the letter unilluminated by the spirit, the Lord stands on the lowest level of natural and worldly ideas. They look earthly, and speak of worldly things and merely natural events. Men were so groveling that it was necessary that the Word should be given in the mere appearances of truth; but now men are beginning to look up, and the letter is becoming more beautiful. It seems to glow with divine light. The dry details of the history of an obscure people are rounded out, and become the exponents of the spiritual experience and progress of all nations and all men. The whole Word becomes illuminated; it is raised from the low levels of earth, and the fogs and darkness of the natural mind, to the mountains of clear spiritual thought and affection. It is in these mountains—the mountains of the soul—that the Lord can come to us and bring good tidings; for the clear light which shines undimmed upon them is obscured by the clouds and fogs of the natural mind and the dust of earthly thoughts. It is as impossible to hear the Lord proclaiming peace and salvation and all the blessings of a genuine spiritual life, while we live a merely natural and sensuous life, as it would be to fill the soul of a deaf man with the harmonies of music, or the mind of a blind man with the splendors of color and the beauties of form. Salvation and peace belong to the spiritual degree of the mind, and there only can we see in a clear and rational light that "God reigneth." Salvation has so long been regarded as escape from the punishment due to sin, and that escape is vicariously effected by the immediate grace of the Lord, that it is difficult to get men to see that it is effected according to laws of life embodied in the structure of the human soul in the same sense that salvation from physical disease is effected according to laws of life in the structure of the material body. It is supposed that the Lord can save man and confer upon him all the blessings of heaven by a fiat of His omnipotent power—consequently we wait and hope that the Lord will some time have mercy and exercise that grace, mercy, and power. There is not so much of this waiting in the New Church, because we know better. But still we are unconsciously influenced by these old and false ideas more than we know. Religion is not a matter of moods and passions. It is a life according to immutable laws, and all we have to do is to learn these laws and live according to them. It is not a question of whether we love them or not, but of doing. If we faithfully do them the faith will come in the doing and by means of it. The mountains on which the Lord comes to us are spiritual affections—love to Him and to the neighbor. These affections are gradually found by a right use of means which the Lord gives us. As they are found we hear the heavenly tidings, and the means by which they are communicated to us become beautiful. The watchmen who shall lift up the voice are those who examine the Scripture concerning this coming of the Lord, to learn how He is coming and what they must do to effect His coming. "They shall see eye to eye when the Lord returns to Zion." Differences and opposition of opinion cannot be avoided when men regard questions from opposite points of view. Theology has been, and still is, the theatre of the most opposite and conflicting opinions, because men have formed their opinions from the letter of the Word, where truth always presents itself in appearances and under various and even opposite forms. Take a question, "Does God reign?" and answer it from your own experience, from the state of society as it exists around you, or from the history of the world. What is the unconscious, inevitable conclusion? Think of the disorder, crime, and misery which everywhere prevail; see how fraud prospers, how iniquity triumphs, how the wicked go unpunished, how the weak are trampled under the feet of the strong, how the innocent are robbed and the righteous are oppressed. Does a just and omnipotent God reign? The question cannot be correctly answered from this life. We must regard human life from a divine point of view. This we can do when we stand with Him upon the mountains of Zion; when He comes to us in the [illegible] [illegible]. Then we shall see eye to eye. All [illegible]

vision and opposition grow out of the love of self and the world. So far as we put these away the Lord will come to us and dwell in us, and we shall see eye to eye.

WALKING WITH GOD.

By Rev. W. T. Sabine.

A pretty large congregation assembled yesterday morning in the First Reformed Episcopal Church, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street, to listen to a sermon from the Rector, Rev. Wm. T. Sabine. Prior to announcing his subject, Mr. Sabine read extracts from a letter written by a divine of the Reformed Church in Castle Rock, Colorado. The purpose of the letter was to inform Eastern people of the Reformed faith of the progress of Reformed Episcopal organizations in Colorado, and of the necessity under which they labored of receiving contributions. Three new churches in Castle Rock and vicinity were announced as in process of erection, and as in want of funds for their completion. After soliciting aid in this direction, the speaker announced as his text:

Can two walk together except they be agreed?—Amos iii., 3.

And then continued: The question is perfectly simple, and one which it behooves us to examine and to clearly answer. It suggests and is its own answer. It is important and obtains in every day life. "Can two walk together except they be agreed?" was asked by the Prophet of a people existing ages since—a people to whom the untruthfulness of an affirmative reply was just as familiar as it is to us to-day. To walk together implies co-operation, an agreement as to direction, to distance, and to time. Go with this question to the man of business. Imagine two men engaged in partnership and in the pursuit of wealth, who have determined to obtain success through disagreement. Would not the fate of a house divided against itself be theirs? Could disconcerted action with them accomplish less a failure than has always attended such action? Carry the question into the intimate and sacred relations of domestic life. Find, if you can, a happy home, amiable children, and a general prosperity where the father and mother fail to agree. Without agreement they cannot walk together. Without it there is no harmony, no happiness, no success. There may be some little inessential points of differences, but in the main, to escape comparative anarchy there must be agreement. The miscellaneous occupants of a railway coach may differ in opinions and tastes, and in innumerable other minor particulars, but in the direction of travel they must be agreed; there must be a walking together. Such a walking together must there be in the movements of this grand universe. The laws of planets must agree, else no harmony in their orbital revolutions. In the lowest walks of life the same law obtains. The jailor and prisoner, the master and slave, must in a measure walk together. If the agreement is not voluntary it must be compelled. A violation of this law would jeopardize authority, and possibly life itself. An application of this principle may be made in the higher plane of life. The law here is inexorable. Unless agreement prevails between two there can be no success attained, no tranquility enjoyed. We are called upon in the sacred word to be cola borers with God. We are commanded to live together with Him, to suffer with Him, to endure with Him, to die together with Him. Noah and Enoch walked together with God. The prophets worked together with God. Between them and God how intimate and close the relation. How perfect must have been the agreement. We are assured that if we commit our way unto God, He will bring it to pass. When, therefore, we walk with God, His defense, His protection, is over us and about us. An agreement with Him implies a companionship, an intimacy, with a Creator. How grand the thought impressed upon us, in this relation! As we thought of passing, changing scenes of that hour when we are about to enter eternity, where, with or without God, we must exist, the question comes home—are we to-day walking with God? Have we an agreement, a fixed, abiding hope? Can we look into the future without flinching? Shall we be able to walk with God? To make a test of agreement let us, he said, propose some common object. If you have an intimate companion, accompany him to some beautiful valley. Point out to him the splendor of the hills and forests, and trace with him the windings of a beautiful river. Then compare your hearts' sentiments. In your heart there is nothing but admiration and gratitude for God's bountiful beneficence. Your companion you find engaged in a monetary calculation. In the valleys, hills, and forests he calculates productiveness, while the value of the river is estimated by the number of mills it will turn. Present to him a favorite book—one in which you feel an intense interest, because in it are recounted the acts of some man of God, or in it is found the memories of mercies and loving kindness. To your companion the book has no attraction. He turns from it as from something insipid, and with avidity devours the first work of fiction you offer. Between him and you there exists a wide difference. Introduce to him the man whom you love, and in whom you know exists an unswerving faith in God, and then mark how little affinity your companion evinces. To him such society is distasteful. He is not agreed, and they cannot walk together. How manifest the disagreement whenever such contrasts are brought together! How essential that we should know whether we are agreed, whether we can walk together with God. We know what God thinks of sin. What do we think of it? We know how God has endowed us with privileges and strength, with capacities for appreciating to a limited degree His boundless goodness, His infinite love. We also know His estimate of human life—that life which is never repeated. What is our estimate? Is it our delight to spend the time allotted to us in the service of the Lord Jesus? Are we agreed and walking with him? As a final test let us examine our conception of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. As He came down among us He said, "Peace on earth and good will to men." In this blessing behold His character. Behold Him as the dove descended upon him. To conceive of His hatred of sin and His infinite love of mankind, behold Him in the garden alone with His agony. Behold Him as angels declare Him to be the dearly begotten Son. Can we doubt God's opinion of Jesus Christ, the chief among ten thousand and the one altogether lovely? Listen to His teaching and command when he says, "This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased, hear ye Him." The grand question resolves itself into what is Jesus to us and what are we to Him? What do I think of the life I am now living? Is my mind God's mind? Am I a joint heir with Jesus Christ? Am I wholly conformed to His will?

Carry these questions home with you, he said, and to your closets. Ask them earnestly, and rest not till you have found an answer. If you are not working with God, if you cannot be agreed and walk together with Him, you are walking away from mercy, from God's benefits, and away into utter darkness.

PRAYER AND ITS ADVANTAGES.

By Rev. Thomas Armitage.

Rev. Thomas Armitage preached at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday. He took his text from the sixteenth chapter of the Gospel of St. John, twenty-third and twenty-fourth verses:

"Verily, verily, I say unto you, Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you.

Hitherto have ye asked nothing in my name; ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

The preacher began by asking why nothing had been asked in the name of Christ up to that time. It was simply because the relationship had not existed, but an entire revolution had taken place in the philosophy of prayer. Up to that time the name of Jesus had not been breathed in prayer. Henceforth a new argument was put into the mouth of every new devotee. There was a human suppliant on the footstool, and a human mediator on the throne. Up to that time the name of Jesus had never been pronounced in supplication to God, the mystic name of Jesus had never been poured out in prayer. All sorts of blessings had been asked hitherto, but not in the name of Christ. The sacrificial feasts and altars and the sacrifices of beasts had up to that time been the means of approach to God, and stood in place of the relationship established by the Savior. The connection through Jesus Christ is not isolated. A concord is secured in prayer between the human and the divine will. John, who records this text, makes use of it in the First Epistle, twenty-second and twenty-third verses. He says: "And whatsoever we ask, we receive of Him, because we keep His commandments, and do those things that are pleasing in His sight. And this is the commandment, That we should believe on the name of his Son, Jesus Christ, and love one another, as he gave us commandment." And what is the commandment? It is that we should believe in Jesus Christ. By Christ there is established such fellowship in prayer that the Christian asks the very blessings that He would have asked for us. Three propositions may be deduced from the text: First, Christ is the ground of merit on which the acceptance of prayer rests. Every one of Joseph's brothers had sinned against him, except Benjamin, and on that account he made the condition that they should not see him unless they brought Benjamin with them. They had sinned, and Benjamin had not, and for his sake he would see them. The same principle is involved in this case. Formerly prayers had been made in the name of Abraham, and of Isaac, and of Jacob, and sometimes for his servant David's sake. They filled their mouths with arguments brought with them before God. As the name of Jesus exceeds the name of Abraham, so is it that whatsoever we ask He will give it to us. If we would prevail in prayer we must plead in the name of Christ on the ground of merit.

Second, Christ is the inciting example by which prayer is inspired. Jesus not only prayed to God to make His glory known, as at the grave of Lazarus, but prayed for his fellow man. He said to Simon, I have prayed for thee, and to Peter He said He had prayed for him, and for His crucifiers He also prayed. To the Christian there is nothing so comforting as prayer. There is nothing so sweet to the new-born soul as the morning prayer, to feel that the God of the darkness is to be the watcher through the night. To ambition, prayer brings restraint; to doubt, hope; and to weariness, rest. Jesus always prayed before all the great events of His life. He is in perfect sympathy with us when we pray. We should, therefore, boldly present our petitions in His name.

Third, Christ is the immediate channel through which the prayer is received on its presentation to God. We all know that there is too much selfishness and sin in our prayers. It is by the intercession [illegible]

of Jesus Christ that they reach the throne of God purified and made acceptable. In the services in the Temple none but the priest could stand beside the altar from which the incense was offered, so Jesus stands at the throne of the Father, and it is through Him that our prayers prevail. Man should not pray as if it were a stern duty, to be performed with a long face, and as if he were a walking hearse. He should pray joyfully, and with a shining face, for that is his great privilege which he received through Jesus Christ.

BEAUTY IN THE SANCTUARY.

By Rev. Cornelius B. Smith.

The Episcopal Church of St. James, situated on East Seventy-second street, has been newly decorated during the Summer vacation, and was yesterday reopened with appropriate services, conducted by the Rector, Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, assisted by Rev. Mr. Crowley and Rev. Mr. Mackay-Smith. The sermon, which was largely extemporaneous and quite short, was devoted to considering the qualities which appear in an ideal church, and which therefore, those having the matter in charge have sought to incorporate into St. James. After announcing as his text Psalms xcvi., 6: "Strength and beauty are in His sanctuary," the Rector spoke substantially as follows: After observing that as one subject was necessarily uppermost in the minds of all, it would be appropriate that whatever should be said should follow the line of their thoughts, he alluded to the generous offering which had been made by the congregation at the last Easter, and thought that it would endear the church to them still more. There had been, he said, a sincere effort to execute the trust conferred upon the decorating committee, and an earnest desire that the result should commend itself to the hearts and judgments of all. To achieve this they had, in the first place, striven to make the church strong, remembering that beauty without strength would not be harmonious; and, in the second place, beauty as well as strength had been sought for. There once was a time when it was thought that beauty was inappropriate in a house of God. Without it there was thought to be more earnestness of worship. This was due to the Puritans, who, when they hewed down the evils of their time, hewed down also the beautiful carved work of the sanctuary. This was the result of the extreme severity of their minds and the angularity of their character. But God is not averse to beauty. In nature the sky is blue, the waters sparkle, there is beauty everywhere, and God has made this His temple perfectly beautiful. And so, also, His human temple, the temple of Solomon, was a gorgeous one. The effort should be to make the building such that all who entered it should feel that it was the house of the living God. In the third place, it had been sought to invest the church with an enduring beauty rather than with one that should at first please the eye and afterward lose its charms. The means selected for this end was the adoption of neutral tints. Accordingly there was not a positive color in the building—not an inch of perfect black, or white, or blue, or green. Even the gold which had been employed was used judiciously, and was not gaudy, but rather bright, like the sunlight. In using these colors the artist had a further object in view—that in this church the eye might never be distracted or become tired. He had also sought for harmony by making the various traceries follow the outlines of the architecture of the church. The church was designed in the very early English Gothic style, in which the ornament used to be carved in stone in a light bas-relief. This effect, too, it had been sought to introduce. The idea of memory had also been incorporated into the church by the insertion of a memorial window, to the old Rector, Dr. Chauncey, in the chancel. It was soft in effect, and would, he thought, never distract worshipers. The idea that there is no separation by death had been represented by the picture of three angels, just over the communion table, who were from their position in the clouds contemplating mankind below. By them earth and heaven are bound together. And they had been so painted that no one could ever mistake them as objects of worship, for they are themselves in an attitude of adoration. The keynote of the church was to be found in the legend above the door: "In this place is One greater than the temple." Thus, every one who entered it would feel that he was in a holy place, that he was in his Father's house, and waiting in it for a time would have a quieting effect, so that the worshipers would be attentive to their associations, and almost unconsciously a feeling of the worth of prayer and praise would be awakened in them, until the sharpness of care should be stolen away. Moreover, it had been sought to incorporate not only sentiment in the church, but also action. For this purpose were the various mottoes or legends placed upon the walls. In conclusion, it was remarked that a beautiful temple is not a necessity, for you can worship equally well in the woods or from a fishing vessel, but it was hoped that, like the ancient temples, it would be a type, and inspired of strength and sincerity, and that from it many would go forth to work for Christ.

The music of the morning was finely rendered by a professional quartet.

WE HAVE CLEANSED ALL THE HOUSE OF THE LORD.

By Rev. David Mitchell.

The Canal Street Presbyterian Church having been thoroughly repaired during the Summer vacation of six weeks, newly carpeted, painted, and frescoed, was opened yesterday morning. The congregation was a large one.

Rev. David Mitchell, the Pastor, occupied the pulpit and preached a sermon on Second Chronicles, xxix., 18. "We have cleansed all the house of the Lord." He considered it a strange feature of our social life that the greatest possible influence for good or evil should be so often centred on one individual. Speaking generally, the character of a family depends on the conduct of a parent—so that if he be careless the happiness and comfort of the inmates of his house are ruined, but let him be affectionate, industrious, and above all let his heart be animated by the love of God, his house will be filled with the sunshine of love and peace. The preacher then pointed out the influence exercised upon the kingdom of Israel by Ahaz, the father, and subsequently by his son Hezekiah. The first care of Hezekiah was concerning religion. He opened up the house of the Lord. He commanded it to be cleansed from the filth and dust that had gathered in it during the previous reign. He caused the idols to be removed. Speedily his orders were executed, and on a convenient day the King rose early and gathered the rulers of the city and went up to the house of the Lord to offer sacrifices and to engage in the ancient worship. There is a growing taste in the matter of ecclesiastical buildings, and a desire manifesting itself to remove the scandal of making the house of God of no more importance than a barn. Mr. Mitchell traced the reaction which had taken place from the ritualism and ceremonial of the ante-reformation times. Where had stood the aspiring cathedral, there was raised in its place an unshapely structure. Instead of richly-carved altars and costly pulpits, a simple table and narrow box were substituted. The reverential tones of the organ were no longer heard, and instrumental music, till recently, had been regarded with suspicion, as calculated to mislead rather than express feelings of adoration and praise. Now we hear everywhere of improvements. Tall spires are seen tapering on every hand till they are lost in the heavens. Nor do we think these are signs of a degenerate age. If we thought they necessarily led to formalism, or that because of them our congregations would attend more to external show than to the realities of religion, we would not for a moment encourage the change. If God encouraged David and Solomon to employ their wealth in building a magnificent temple for His service, surely want of taste and disregard for things sacred are displeasing to Him. Let us by all means be most earnest in preserving in our hearts the spirit of religion, but let us not be careless of the form in which this will show itself. At all events, we should have cleanliness in our churches. The example of Hezekiah is worthy of imitation. The first thought of the good King is to have the house of the Lord cleansed from filth and impurity. The gold and silver could be dispensed with. While stripped of all ornament, yet they could worthily worship God in His house, cleansed and thoroughly purified. There is one special reason for keeping our churches as clean as possible. They are set apart for God's worship. The church is, so to speak, the meeting place of a congregation and their God. They do not repair to them to prostrate themselves before idols that can neither behold their attitudes nor listen to their supplications. But they go to praise the name of Him who hath made all things, whose presence fills the universe, whose ear is attentive to their cry, and whose heart is open to their love. Their meeting is with one whose kingdom ruleth over all. We should ever remember that as a congregation we are going into the presence of One whose character is purity itself. The preacher pointed out the personal comfort we would enjoy in the church when it is well kept. Especially after a period of cleansing like that which this church has undergone, we can sympathize with Hezekiah and the congregation when led back to the House of the Lord. We read that they sang praises with gladness. It is true that the shell is nothing without the kernel—that the building is comparatively nothing, and the congregation everything; yet we must attend to externals as well as things inward and spiritual. It is true in one sense that the spirit of religion is the first and essential thing; that the way in which a church is built and maintained is of comparatively little importance; that the music in which we express our praise is a secondary consideration; that the words in which our prayers are expressed are as nothing compared with the spirit of prayer. Yet God has implanted within us certain reverential ideas which are gratified in presence of a well-built church. We are made cheerful by cleanliness and order. He has given us an eye to discern beauty, an ear to be filled and delighted with the rich and harmonious sounds of music. God has made us so that our hearts are moved to devotion more by well-chosen words than meaningless phrases. At the same time we cannot too earnestly be impressed with the truth that we must be most concerned about the spirit of religion, and be alive to the danger of becoming formalists in the service of God. While, therefore, it is [illegible]

is of importance to purify the temple, it is of greater consequence to purify ourselves. The reverend gentleman followed with some remarks impressing the duty of every one to build up the cause of Christ.

THE UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION.

WHAT UNIVERSALISM MEANS—PROGRAMME OF THE MEETING.

The Universalist General Convention, embracing delegations from the United States and British Provinces, will open its annual session at the Church of the Divine Paternity, corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street, to-morrow, at 9 A. M., and remain in session three days. A number of delegates are already in the City, and it is expected that the attendance will be very large.

Universalism takes its name from its distinguishing doctrine. Universal salvation, or the final salvation of the entire human family. The name Universalist, therefore, applies to all persons who believe in this one point. Clement and Origen, among the Christian Fathers, are claimed by this sect. Burnett and Newton, Bishops in the English Church; John Foster, the Baptist; Thomas Dick, a Presbyterian, and John Frederick Oberlin, a Catholic, are claimed to be Universalists because they were believers in final universal salvation. In the Unitarian body, in the Episcopal Church, and in nearly every denomination of the Protestant religion, there are individuals who unite with Universalists in denying that punishment is endless, and believe that finally the whole human race, through the mission of Christ, will become reconciled to the law and love of God. The word Universalism denoting universal salvation, whoever believes that, in this sense, is a Universalist. The only profession of faith ever accepted by the Universalist Church was adopted at the first General Convention at Winchester, N. H., Sept. 23, 1803, and is embodied in a general confession, as follows:

"We believe that the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments contain a revelation of the character and will of God, and of the duty, interest, and final destination of mankind.

We believe that there is one God whose nature is love, revealed in one Lord Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of Grace, who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness.

We believe that holiness and true happiness are inseparably connected, and that believers ought to be careful to maintain order, and practice good works, for these things are good and profitable unto men."

Some Universalists limit all punishment to this life; others hold the belief that after death we begin life upon the same round of the ladder on which we stood when death took us away. Another class believes in severe but merciful punishment in the future life until the sins committed in this world are atoned for. The affirmative point of the church is that all punishment is parental in aim and spirit, and that God will finally consummate his plans in the perfection of all souls. Universalists claim for their doctrine, even when viewed simply as a human theory, or as an interpretation of the Bible, as great a prestige in point of age as that belonging to any other Christian sect. In the year 553, at the fifth General Council of the, at that time, undivided Church, the Emperor Justinian passed a decree by which Origen and all his doctrines, including that of Universalism, were anathematized; and from that time onward to the period of the Reformation, since a decree of the Catholic Church is forever binding, the doctrine of universal salvation was regarded as a heresy. But with the freedom ushered in by Luther's Reformation the doctrine of Universalism was re-established. In England, Germany, France, Prussia, Switzerland, and Italy advocates were found who, in some instances, became martyrs in their cause. The first Universalist sermon ever preached in America was delivered by John Murray at Cranberry Inlet, N. J., on Sept. 30, 1770, the day subsequent to his arrival in the United States, and through his exertions many churches were established in the Eastern and Middle States. There are 657 ministers in active service in the United States and British Provinces. The total number of church edifices is 761, valued at $7,843,447. The Church sustains eleven colleges and three theological schools, the total valuation amounting to $2,205,000. The most noted of these institutions are Buchtel College, situated at Akron, Ohio; St. Lawrence University, at Canton, N. Y.; and Tufts College, at College Hill, Mass.

There will be preliminary services to-day at 7:30 P. M., by Rev. Asa Saxe, D. D., of Rochester, N. Y., in the Church of Our Saviour, Fifty-seventh street, near Eighth avenue, and at All Souls' Church, Brooklyn, E. D., South Ninth, near Fourth street, by Rev. C. W. Biddle, of Lynn, Mass., at the same hour.

The programme of exercises for the regular session is as follows:

Tuesday, Sept. 15.—9 o'clock A. M., prayer-meeting, Church of the Divine Paternity. 10 o'clock A. M., organization of the convention. 2:30 o'clock P. M., convention in session; report of the Board of Trustees. 7:30 o'clock P. M., sermon by Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D., President of Tufts Divinity School, in the church at the corner of Bleecker and Downing streets; sermon by Rev. A. A. Miner, D. D., President of Tufts College, in the Church of Our Father, Brooklyn, corner Clermont and Atlantic avenues.

Wednesday, Sept. 16.—8:30 o'clock A. M., prayer meeting, Church of the Divine Paternity. At the hour of adjournment, convention in session; 11 o'clock A. M., occasional sermon by Rev. E. H. Capen, of Providence, Rhode Island, in the Church of the Divine Paternity; 3 o'clock P. M., social reunion in lecture room, Church of the Divine Paternity, for the renewal of old acquaintances, and the forming of new ones; 7:30 o'clock P. M., mass meeting in the Church of the Divine Paternity. Addresses by Rev. E. H. Capin, D. D., Rev. A. A. Miner, D. D., Rev. Wm. H. Ryder, D. D., Rev. E. C. Bolles, Ph. D., Rev. R. H. Pullman, and Hon. Richard Frothingham.

Thursday, Sept. 17.—8:30 o'clock A. M., prayer-meeting, Church of the Divine Paternity; at the hour of adjournment, convention in session. 2:30 o'clock P. M., Communion service in the Church of the Divine Paternity; sermon by Rev. E. Fisher, D. D., President of the Canton Theological School. 7:30 o'clock P. M., mass conference meeting in the Bleecker Street Church; Rev. J. G. Adams, of Cincinnati, will preside.

Matters of general importance to the Universalist Church will be considered.

THE CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT.

At the Church du St. Esprit, in West Twenty-second street, Rev. Mr. Leon Pons, of Troy, preached an impressive sermon before a numerous French Episcopal congregation yesterday. The reverend gentleman is a candidate for the rectorship of the church, rendered vacant by the death of Rev. Dr. Verren in March last, who, up to the time of his death, had been its Pastor a space of some forty-five years. The congregation formerly worshiped in Franklin street. The text for yesterday's discourse the preacher selected from the sixth chapter of the Epistle to the Galatians. He referred to the sufferings of Christ in his soul in the garden of Gethsemane, where, on his betrayal by Judas, it almost appeared to him as if he had been abandoned by his Father in heaven. He illustrated by the incidents in the life of Jesus, at the period of his most extreme trials, the influence and the power of prayer, showing that in resorting to prayer the Savior, in His hours of extreme anguish, gathered strength to bear the trials imposed on Him. The discourse was so effective that at a meeting subsequently held at the residence of the presiding Elder, Mr. Schlumpf, in Lafayette place, a resolution was passed that an invitation be extended to Rev. Mr. Pons, to accept the pastorate of the church. Mr. Pons has been in this country only two years, and during that time has been engaged as a Professor of French, Latin, and Greek, in the St. Paul Female Seminary, in Troy. He is about forty-two years of age. He was born in the Department of the Alps, but was educated in Paris. Since the death of Rev. Dr. Verren the pastorate of the Church du St. Esprit has for several months been administered by Rev. De Salma.

BOY BURGLARS CAUGHT.

Yesterday morning, at 2:30 o'clock, three boys, Patrick Sloan, of No. 147 Monroe street; John Delaney, of No. 148 Cherry street, and John Nolan, of No. 113 Cherry street, were arrested by Officer Hagan, of the Fourth Precinct, in the act of committing a burglary. They were arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, where it appeared from the testimony that they had effected an entrance into the liquor store No. 17 New-Bowery, belonging to Mr. William P. Kirk, through the transom-light over the door. Once inside they took possession of the contents of the money-drawer, which contained one cent and an English halfpenny. They were committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail each.

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL.

The Summer charity of St. John's Guild—the Floating Hospital—has received the sympathy and approval of all, but by none in a more generous manner than by the members of the New-York Cotton Exchange, who stamped their approval of the object by sending to the master of the Guild, on Saturday, a donation of $560. This contribution defrays the expenses of two excursions, the first of which takes place Tuesday, Sept 15. Tickets for which can be procured at the various dispensaries, and at the office of the Guild, No. 52 Varick street.

THE MENDELSSOHN SUICIDE.

An autopsy was made yesterday by Dr. MacWhinnie in the case of Julius Mendelssohn, who committed suicide on Saturday while in the Tombs under conviction for forgery, as already published in THE TIMES. The coating of the stomach was found very much inflamed, and in the opinion of the doctor death was due to arsenical poisoning. Coroner Croker will hold an inquest on Tuesday next.

SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.

Deputy Coroner MacWhinnie made a post-mortem examination yesterday of the remains of the unknown man who was found dead in an open lot adjoining No. 114 East Fourteenth street on Friday. It was ascertained that death had resulted from a quantity of Paris green, which the deceased had evidently taken with suicidal intent. Coroner Croker will hold an inquest in the case during the week.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Louisa Hoch, aged four years, fell out of a fourth-story window of her parents' residence, No. 65 Norfolk st., and sustained serious injuries.

The remains of an unknown man were found yesterday morning floating in the water at Pier No. 27, East River, and were removed to the Morgue for identification.

Geo. F. Tierney, aged eight years, of No. 78 Oliver street, fell overboard at the foot of Market street, East River, yesterday, and was drowned. His body was recovered.

James Minetta, aged fifteen, while washing windows at No. 78 Nassau street yesterday, fell from the second story of the building to the sidewalk, and received serious injuries.

Patrick McMerny, aged twenty, fell from a freight car, at the corner of West and Charles streets, yesterday morning, and sustained severe injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Garrett Murtha, a marine from the Brooklyn Barracks, fell overboard at the foot of Canal street yesterday morning. He was rescued from drowning and cared for at the Park Hospital.

Mrs. Emma Riddle, for fourteen years the matron of Bellevue Hospital, died on Saturday, aged forty-five years. She was the widow of Charles Riddle, formerly Warden of Ward's Island.

Thomas McMahon was held to answer by Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing $2 from the money-drawer of D. N. Peters, No. 136 Seventh street.

Mary Phillips was committed in default of $500 bail by Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $10 from Manuel Viadro, at No. 67 Forsyth street.

William Timmons, aged thirty-five, of No. 26 Washington street, while intoxicated, fell from the roof of his residence yesterday morning and was fatally injured. He was sent to Park Hospital.

John Euler, aged sixty-three, of No. 510 West Forty-fourth street, committed suicide last evening, by hanging himself with a rope to a clothes-hook in his bedroom. No cause is assigned for the suicide.

Phillip Flood, aged thirty-eight, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor, at his residence, No. 327 East Thirty-ninth street. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

A Committee of the Chicago Common Council has tendered to Major Gen. Shaler, former President of the New-York Fire Department, the office of Chief of the Fire Department of that city. It is stated that Gen. Shaler has accepted.

During a quarrel last night with some unknown person at Twentieth street and First avenue, Owen Flynn, of No. 408 East Twenty-third street, was severely beaten about the head. His wounds were dressed and he was sent home.

The Cannstadt Volksfest, or Suavian agricultural festival, will commence at Jones' Wood to-day, and will be celebrated for three succeeding days. Both parks, which formerly formed Jones' Wood Park, have been engaged for the celebration.

John McDonald, of No. 432 Pearl street, was yesterday held in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, charged with stealing $30 from Theodore Weeks, of Locust Valley, by picking his pocket in the Bowery on Saturday night.

During a quarrel last evening, at No. 65 King street, Samuel McMurray threw a tea-cup at his wife Ann. The cup struck his infant William on the head, causing a severe wound. The child was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and the parents were locked up.

Coroner Croker held an inquest yesterday in the case of Sarah Woods, aged eighty-one, who died at No. 170 East Seventy-first street, from the effects of burns received by her clothes igniting from a kerosene lamp, which she accidentally upset. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Wm. Williams, the burglar who was shot by Officer Nicholson, of the Eighteenth Precinct, while endeavoring to escape from the East Twenty-second street Police Station on the 20th ult., was discharged from Bellevue Hospital and handed over to the police. He will be taken to court to-day.

F. D. Mahon and John Ward, two boys, attempted to pick the pockets of a drunken man while asleep in Clinton street on Saturday night. They were arrested before they could accomplish the robbery, and Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court, held them to answer yesterday.

Mary C. Hobbs, aged three months, died suddenly yesterday afternoon, at her parents' residence, No. 316 West Forty-first street, from the effects of a dose of medicine administered to the child by her mother by mistake. Drs. Bliss and Husted, who attended the child, refused to give a certificate of death, and Coroner Woltman was requested to hold an inquest in the case.

BROOKLYN.

A boy named Horace Harrison, five years of age, was found drowned in the Erie Basin yesterday morning.

Yesterday morning James McFadden, residing in Grand avenue, near Park avenue, caused the arrest of Owen Lavery for assault and battery.

Detectives Corwin and Folk yesterday arrested Mary Whelan, alias Mary Ryan, an old shoplifter, on a charge of stealing a piece of cloth, worth $38, from the store of Joseph J. Pife, No. 135 Atlantic street.

James Gough, No. 53 Grove street, New-York, was arrested yesterday on a charge of acting as an accomplice to George Robinson in robbing Kate Kearney, about three weeks ago, of a pocket-book containing $53.

A child named Thomas Casey, under three years of age, fell from the fourth story window of his parents' residence, at No. 271 Myrtle avenue, yesterday. The child came upon the awning of the store underneath, and then rolled upon the pavement, escaping with slight injuries.

LONG ISLAND.

The liquor-dealers of Newtown have formed a protective union, and will meet on Wednesday evening next to perfect the organization.

St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church at Glen Cove proposes to become a "free church," and has called to the Rectorship Rev. John C. Middleton, of New-Britain, Conn., who has accepted.

A convention of the voters of Suffolk County who believe in separate political action on the Temperance question, and in the interest of the prohibition party, will be held in Riverhead on Thursday, the 24th inst., to nominate candidates for County offices.

The Queens County Democratic Convention for the Second Assembly District was held at Jamaica on Saturday afternoon, and nominated the following-named delegates to the State Convention: John J. Armstrong, of Jamaica; W. H. Price, of Hempstead, and Frederick Tylor, of Newtown. As usual, two delegations were present from Long Island City, each claiming to be "regular." The Graham delegation only were admitted.

Coroner Mauger, of Newtown, was called last week to hold an inquest in the case of Peter Wehle, fifty-one years old, who met his death under peculiar circumstances. While temporarily insane he went to the second story of an old unoccupied building near his residence, and suspended himself by his hands from a beam projecting out of a window and formerly used for hoisting purposes. The beam gave way and he fell to the ground, sustaining such injuries that he died immediately.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Fire Department of the village of Edgewater will have a parade and trial of their engines at the New-Dorp Driving Park next month.

The protracted drought is causing serious damage throughout Staten Island. Nearly all of the brooks are dry, and many of the farmers are obliged to supply hay to their live stock.

NEW-JERSEY.

Henry Kline, a Pennsylvania Railroad brakeman, had his foot crushed at Trenton, Saturday night, while coupling two cars.

A boy named Lawrence McGinnis was run over by a truck in Jersey City Saturday evening, and sustained a severe fracture of the jaw.

Mark Hoff, residing at No. 455 Henderson street, lighted his pipe Saturday night on retiring, and in a few minutes the bed was all in flames. An alarm was given. Some of his neighbors succeeded in putting the fire out before any material damage was effected.

While Michael Tucker, a butcher, employed at the abattoir in Harsimus Cove, was killing cattle yesterday morning, the knife slipped and cut a terrible gash across his breast, from which the blood flowed profusely. He was taken home very weak from loss of blood.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in an unoccupied building on the banks of the Hackensack River, near St. Paul's avenue, and in a short time the building was entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at $800. The building was owned by Thomas Clarke, and was formerly used as a soap factory, but has been unoccupied for some time past. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary.

The Germans of Newark having on Sunday last held a meeting in opposition to the Sunday Liquor law, the temperance people met in Military Park yesterday afternoon to take counter action. J. Ashford presided. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Ostrander, a gentleman named McKim, and others, and resolutions were adopted calling for the strictest enforcement of the law.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Commander A. P. Cooke, United States Navy, is at the Gilsey House.

Gen. E. A. Merritt, of Potsdam, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio; Gen. William Hoffman, United States Army, and Hon. J. H. Millard of Omaha, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prof. J. M. Rice, of the Naval Academy, and Hugo Heberlein, United States Vice Consul at Gonaives, Hayti, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Gen. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War; Congressman Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Illinois; Charles P. Kimball, of Maine, and George M. Parsons, of Columbus, Ohio, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Kenelon Thomas Digby, M. P., of England; Capt. Dixon, of the British Army; Wirt Dexter, of Chicago, and Henry Howard, of the British Legation, were at the Brevoort House yesterday. Mr. Howard left for Washington last evening.

THE ALLEGED FIRE DEPARTMENT ABUSES.

The Commissioners of Accounts will begin to investigate the affairs of the Fire Department to-day, pursuant to the resolution empowering them to do so passed by the Board of Aldermen on Thursday last. These resolutions, it will be remembered, alleged that the Fire Commissioners had been guilty of gross irregularities in the letting of contracts for supplies and materials, so that the expenses of the Department were increased far beyond what they would have been were the contracts let at open competition. During the last two or three days the clerks of the Commissioners of Accounts have been busy making preparations for the inquiry to begin to-day.

[Advertisement.]

CLEANING AND DYEING.—Strangers and others should examine the various articles cleaned and dyed at E. LORD'S, and be convinced of the superiority of his method. Offices: No. 111 8th av.; No. 630 Broadway, near Bleecker st.; No. 860 Broadway, corner of 17th st.

[Advertisement.]

Who is to be Governor is a vexed question. The hat to wear is beyond dispute of the Knox manufacture, his Fall fashion being indisputably the handsomest fabric ever introduced. Buy your hats at No. 212 Broadway, or at his store in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Parthia, from Liverpool.—W. B. Riker, A. Riker, Hon. G. M. Parsons and son, J. A. Jasigi, W. F. Apthorp, Miss M. Brotasky, Master A. E. Snyder, Mrs. M. H. Strong, Mrs. Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. G. Richmond and child, Mrs. M. A. Gilchrist, Miss M. E. Robbins, Miss L. A. Somers, W. G. Hale, F. Thonet, T. G. Jasigi, E. A. O'Brien, J. H. Bradley, Mrs. Henry L. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Zenas Sears, R. R. Swepson, W. H. Allison, Mr. Ives, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dexter, Mr. Rivolta, B. F. Brooks, Mrs. A. B. Hall, Mrs. Livingstone and two children, Miss A. Preusser, R. E. Butterworth, Miss A. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. R. Biddle, H. R. Hyndman, G. A. Henty, George B. Blake, Jr., Mr. Stanton, Capt. A. A. Ruxton, C. Hodgkinson, E. H. Masters, R. D. Smith, W. C. Rehn, Miss Nesmith and sister, Mrs. Hurd, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Patterson, S. W. Luce and son, B. Shreve, Mr. Stevens and son, J. D. Arquimbau, Mr. and Mrs. Valeusen, infant, and man-servant, James Horlick, Mrs. Margaret A. Horlick, Mrs. Gray, Miss Gray, John Gill, Miss A. Woodhall, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Miller, infant, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. John McLeod, H. E. Howland, Edward S. Floyd, Hon. Clement H. Fay, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Millington, Joseph Millington, J. W. Flagler, H. B. Gibbons, E. L. Owens and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, five children and infant and two nurses, J. Spafford, Miss Alice Spafford, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Dole, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Spence, Prof. W. P. Atkinson, Miss Whittaker, Wm. Reardon, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Dunn, W. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Callender and infant, Miss M. Switzer, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Broadbent, G. Reichard, Rev. J. P. Smyth, Rev. P. F. Cantwelle, A. Kenworthy, Mrs. Reid, W. J. Middleton, W. J. Hoppin, Dr. Hoppin, P. S. Carrall, Miss Clark, Miss S. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. James Wallis, Gideon Smith, J. J. W. Stevenson, Mrs. Arthur Chemevieres and maid, Charles Hunt, Mr. Cooper, Mr. James G. Barry, Miss Mary Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Howard, three children and two maids, G. R. Mackenzie, Miss M. A. Gardener, P. F. Bonney, C. C. Gregg, Miss Mary Ann Sharpe, Miss Archibald, Joseph Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Macdonald, C. B. Macdonald, C. H. Macdonald, Rev. J. C. Stockbridge, Sidney Ogston, Geo. W. Comstock, Very Rev. Z. Druon, Miss Mary Kidd, K. T. Digby, M. P., Mrs. Digby, nurse and infant, W. H. Bergfels, Mr. and Mrs. Samson Barnett, Alex. S. de Wolowski, Miss M. Reilly, E. Nagle, Miss Mary S. Stockbridge.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Savannah.—Miss C. Wayne, Miss Johnson, Capt. Keily, D. B. Meginnis, B. F. Jennings, Miss Mary Thomas, Miss Annie Thomas, T. H. Hodgkiss, Rev. Mr. Stanley, J. M. Heins and wife, Jas. Keogh, S. G. Arnold, Miss Jennie Somers, G. F. Brainard, John E. Rollins.

In steam-ship Manhattan, from Charleston.—J. A. Young, Miss J. Young, Miss Butterfield, J. W. Counselman, Mrs. Pritchert, Miss Fox, O. J. Hart, J. T. Hart, P. F. Jenkins, E. Muller.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:40 | Sun sets....6:11 | Moon sets..7:57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:48 | Gov. Island.10:37 | Hell Gate..11:59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Sept. 13.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Sept. 10, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Buckley, Savannah Sept. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Carondelet, McCreery, New-Orleans Sept. 5 and the Bar 6th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon & Co.

Steam-ship Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, Sept. 10, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Emily B. Souder, Halsey, New-Orleans Sept. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Ship St. Lucie, Tobey, San Francisco May 19, with mdse. to Sutton & Co. Passed Cape Horn July 13, and crossed the equator Aug. 10; July 10, lat. 55 S., lon. 77 W., spoke ship City of Brooklyn, from Rio Janeiro, for San Francisco; 15th, lat. 51 33, lon. 58 15, bark Malfu, (Br.,) from Valparaiso, for Liverpool; Sept. 3, lat. 28 40, lon. 66 15, passed brig Odorilla, steering S. E.; 10th, lat. 35 18, lon. 73 10, spoke bark Viscount Canning, (Br.,) from Pensacola, for Bristol, Eng., 19 ds. out.

Ship Redgauntlet, (of Liverpool,) Swan, Calcutta and Sand Heads May 14, with mdse. to C. L. Wright & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope July 14, and crossed the equator Aug. 7, in lon. 33 W.; had moderate weather throughout the passage.

Ship Auguste, (Ger.,) Wierichs, Hamburg 42 ds., with mdse. to Frederich Schwoon. Sept. 7, lat. 42, lon. 63, had a hurricane, commencing at S. E., veering around to W. N. W., lasting eight hours; lost fore and main topsails, staysail, and sprung fore topsail yard.

Brig Rio de la Plata, Remmers, Montevideo 51 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to W. H. T. Hughes.

Bark A. G. Pope, (Ger.,) Sufeldt, Rotterdam 46 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Sept. 6, lat. 40 20, lon. 66 15, had a hurriane from S. E. around by N. to N. W., lasting 8 hours; vessel hove on her beam ends, filling the cabin with water; lost all sails set and strained the vessel badly.

Bark Nevada, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Harkaway, Bremen July 14, via Sydney, C. B., 12 ds., in ballast to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Bark Orona, (Norw.,) Bjonness, Hamburg 53 ds., with empty barrels to Funch, Edye & Co. Sept. 7, had a hurricane from S. S. E. around by N. to N. W., lasting 9 hours, Aug. 26, on the easterly edge of the Banks, spoke schr. Fresh Water, fishing.

Bark Ueland, (Norw.,) Tallackson, Alloa July 30, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Schr. Delia O. Yates, (of Damariscotta,) Yates, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co. Sept. 7, on the Grand Banks, spoke fishing schr. Pow Wow, for Provincetown; had taken 10,000 quintals of fish.

Schr. R. V. Glover, Wiley, Georgetown, S. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbert & Co.

Schr. Marion H. Rand, Kemmey, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Ripple, Davis, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Melford, Kent, Pawtucket.

Schr. E. H. Brasos, Smith, Pawtucket.

Schr. J. R. Young, Barrett, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Richard Hill, Willets, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Georgia, Staples, Rockport, Me., for Charleston.

Schr. Wm. Young, Hatch, Brook Haven.

Schr. Edward Wootten, Young, Brook Haven.

Schr. Chase, Ingraham, Norwich.

Schr. Carrie L. Hix, Hix, Fox Island, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.

Schr. James Henry, Trueworthy, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. J. H. Hoyt, Holmes, New-Haven for Baltimore.

Schr. Vesta, Cole, Wareham.

Schr. Niantic, Lynch, Millstonepoint.

Schr. Caspar Lawson, Willis, Stoney Creek.

Schr. Ida Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. A. S. Brown, Crowell, Cape Ann.

Schr. Lady Suffolk, Armstrong, Salem.

Schr. Alruna, (Br.,) Mitchell, St. John, N. B., with lumber to order.

Schr. Margaret, Kelly, Cherryfield, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Geo. P. Triggs, Lincoln, Gloucester, with fish to Geo. P. Triggs.

Schr. C. C. Smith, Phillips, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. D. Kahn, Carroll, Boston.

Schr. E. D. Steers, Steers, Boston.

Schr. L. L. Mills, Hall, Boston.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Heath, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Franconia, Kelley, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. American Eagle, Shaw, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. B. Clayton, Clayton, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. J. Lawrence, Halletts, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Caroline and Cornelia, Lord, Somerset.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Keene, Somerset.

Schr. Muskee, McClintock, Bridgeport.

Schr. Onward, Wheeler, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. A. Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.

Schr. Eliza, Ball, Bridgeport.

Schr. Benjamin English, Barker, Bristol, for Rondout.

Schr. Crusade, Rhodes, Orient.

Schr. S. J. Bright, Wheeler, Lynn, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Treasure, Taylor, Providence.

Schr. Anna E. Jacobs, Jones, Providence.

Schr. James M. Bayles, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Whitehead, Titus, Providence.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Evarts, Providence.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Louisa, Knox, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. P. King, Jarvest, Providence.

Schr. Allen Gurney, Gurney, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. T. P. Abell, Knowles, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. A. G. Lawson, Fitzpatrick, Providence, for Croton.

Schr. Dr. Powers, Smith, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Baltimore, Frances, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. A. Denning, Billard, Hartford.

Schr. A. G. Pease, Wharf, Hartford.

Schr. R. G. Flaye, Clifford, Newport, for Rondout.

Schr. Eliza, Cobleigh, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hope, [illegible], Fall River.

Schr. Fredonia, Haley, Fall River.

Schr. John & [illegible], [illegible], Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hunter, Green, Dighton, for Rondout.

Schr. Planter, Higgins, Wareham.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Millstonepoint.

Schr. Richard Law, Eldridge, Stonington, for Philadelphia.

SAILED—Bark W. E. Heard, for Savannah.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, E. S. E.; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 13.—Arr. steamers Leipsic, from Bremen; D. J. Foley, from Wilmington, N. C.; Josephine Thompson, from New-York; Octorara, from New-York; William Whilden, from Philadelphia; F. W. Bruce, from New-York; Fanny Cadwallader, from New-York.

Cld. steamers James A. Gary, for Newbern, N. C.; Martha Stevens, for New-York; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; schrs. Emma E. Rommell, for Savannah; Willie Longdon, for Boston; Skylark, for Boston; M. A. Power, for Hoboken; Alice Terrell, for Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Berlin, for Bremen; bark May Queen, for Rio.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Arr. steamer William Crane, Hawes, from Baltimore; bark Ismay, (Br.,) Pattie, from Archangel; schrs. Ella, Montgomery, from Jacksonville; Elwood Doren, Jarvis, from Alexandria; W. H. Whitaker, Carll, from Philadelphia; sloop William P. Hunt, Lovell, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 13.—Arr. steamer Charleston, from New-York; bark Embla, from New-York.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 13.—Arr. steam-ship City of San Antonio, from Liverpool.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 13.—Arr. at the Passes, steam-ship Mississippi, from New-York.

Sld. steamers City of Dalles and Western Metropolis.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—Cld. steamers Williamsport, for Boston; Fanita, for New-York; schr. S. A. Baisley, for Savannah.

Arr. steamers Panther, from Newburyport; [illegible], from Boston; Sarah, from New-York; Vindicator, from do.; schr. Mary Jane, from Newtown, Md.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 13.—Arr. 12th, steamer Saragossa, from Baltimore; schrs. Carrie Heyer, Poland, from Boston; Hattie M. Gove, from do.

Sld. steamers Oriental, for Boston; San Jacinto, for New-York; and Wyoming, for Philadelphia.

Arr. 13th, ships Screamer, Young, from New-York; Nunquam Dormio, Cousins, from Havre.

Sld. Steamer Huntsville, for New-York; schr. E. L. Dow, Doboll, for Philadelphia.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 13.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Minister Roon, Capt. Erdmann, from New-York Sept. 2, for Bremen, arr. here to-day and proceeded.

THE

GORHAM

ELECTRO PLATE

is the best Plated Ware in the world, possessing the elements of solidity, beauty, finish, and extreme durability, equally with pure Silver, and at one-quarter its price.

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The largest and richest stock of BRIDAL GIFTS in the country. At retail by the

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No. 1 Bond St., near Broadway.

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A. T. Stewart & Co.

Beg to call the attention of THE TRADE to one of the most attractive stocks of DRY GOODS ever displayed in this City, comprising the leading brands in Staple and Fancy Dress Goods, Silks, Linens, White Goods, Laces, Shawls, Suits, Hosiery, Notions, Gloves, Woolen Fabrics, Fancy Articles, Blankets, Flannels, Carpets, Upholstery Goods, &c., &c., which, from Superiority of Manufacture, Durability of Texture, controlled by an advanced and increasing Excellence of Taste, with the reputation for Reliability, in connection with the most celebrated sources of supply, must attract the critical attention of the BEST CLASS OF BUYERS throughout the country. Their lines are full in every variety in all the POPULAR BRANDS so favorably received in past seasons, embracing an assortment seldom equaled and never surpassed.

They will continue to receive by the steamers arriving almost daily the CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS and NOVELTIES of the French, English, and Continental markets.

Buyers who cultivate the tastes of their customers, and seek to place before them Fabrics of Intrinsic Value, cannot fail to be interested in this MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY of the productions of the best LOOMS of the WORLD.

Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

French Clocks and Bronzes.

NEW DESIGNS—NEW FINISH.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Alex. M. Hays & Co.,

IMPORTERS,

No. 23 Maiden Lane.

THE SIMONDS MANUFACTURING CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CULVER & SIMONDS' IMPROVED [illegible]

HOT-AIR FURNACES, [illegible]

RANGES, REGISTERS, [illegible]

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A SERIES OF MURDERS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Echo* writes: The assizes of the Eure-et-Loire have just tried a man for a series of murders unsurpassed in coolness and brutality. The prisoner was one Sylvian Poirier, aged thirty-one, a farm laborer. From early youth he had been notorious for his bad character. In 1858, when only fifteen years of age, he was condemned to five years in a house of correction for theft and swindling. He then worked on various farms, and in 1871 he got married. His first murder was committed a few months after his wedding. A widow named Lecomte was on the point of leaving the farm she occupied. She had sold most of her goods and cattle, and had thereby amassed about £40. Poirier, who assisted her in this task, determined to possess himself of the money. He therefore disguised himself and lay in wait till everybody had left the farm, and toward 9 in the evening broke into the house. The widow, alarmed, asked what he wanted. "Your money," was the reply. "Take it, then," said the woman; "you will find it in the chest of drawers; there are 620 francs." Having put the money in his pocket, he was about to leave, when the widow cried out: "I know you; you are Poirier!" Finding himself recognized, he resolved to kill her, and seizing a large bar of iron struck the widow on the head killing her on the spot. At this moment another woman, named Riolet, whom the widow had asked to come and keep her company for the night appeared on the threshold. She immediately shrieked at the sight before her, and rushed into another room to escape. Poirier dashed after her, and with his rod of iron knocked her about the head till she was dead. He next returned to the widow Lecomte, and, finding her still breathing, gave her a final blow, smashing her skull to pieces. He then shut the door, and went home to his wife, who lived in the neighboring commune, as calm and unconcerned as if he had been working innocently in the fields. The bodies of the two victims were found weltering in blood the following morning, but the murderer was not discovered. Meantime Poirier spent the fruit of his crime at the wine shop. His next exploit was committed two years later. On the 8th of January, 1874, he entered a small inn kept by a Mme. Bezard, and called for a cup of coffee. The woman was alone. Having finished his coffee, he tendered a twenty-franc piece in payment. The unsuspecting hostess opened a cupboard to get change, and in so doing displayed several bank-notes and other moneys. The sight of them was enough—Poirier was determined to have them. He first of all tried to steal the money during the temporary absence of the woman, but had not time enough. He then decided to kill her, and while Mme. Bezard was stooping to stir the fire, he seized hold of a large lump of wood and dealt her a fearful blow on the back of the head. He was about to repeat the blow when he was disturbed by the sound of a cart approaching. Shutting the door and putting the key in his pocket, Poirier ran into a hedge close by and hid himself. The cart stopped in front of the inn, and the driver called for the hostess several times. The woman recovering a little, cried out, "What do you want?" but she did not attempt to open the door. Probably she thought it was her murderer. The driver, however, being in a hurry, moved on. As soon as the cart was out of sight Poirier left his hiding-place, re-entered the inn, and finished his victim by dashing out her brains. He then took the money from the cupboard and departed. His last crime exceeded the above in brutality and horror; it was committed in May last, at a small place called Testu, where a farmer named Travers lived with his wife and two children—one a boy of sixteen and the other a girl of fourteen. The parents had left home on business. Poirier, under the pretext of buying some wood, entered the farm and got into conversation with the two children, who were alone on the premises. The boy invited him to go into the stable to see the horses, and Poirier followed, hiding under his blouse a large iron hammer. The boy having shown him the animals was about to leave the stable, when Poirier knocked him down with a blow on the head with his deadly weapon. The poor little victim tried to get up and defend himself, but in vain. Five or six more blows followed in quick succession, and he was all but dead. Poirier thinking he had finished the boy forever, shut the stable and returned to the house. The little girl went to meet him. He seized hold of her, dragged her into the room, and with one blow split her skull open; she fell to rise no more. The monster then broke open the drawers and cupboards, and, putting all the money he could find into his pockets, left the spot. Before going home to his wife he washed his blood-stained clothes in a rivulet and hid the hammer in a hedge. However, the boy Travers, although horribly mutilated, recovered gradually, and on being confronted with Poirier immediately exclaimed, "That's the murderer!" For some time the prisoner professed his innocence, but on being recognized by the boy he confessed his guilt, and gave a minute account of the different crimes he had committed. He appeared to show little feeling in court. The jury returned a verdict of guilty without extenuating circumstances, and he was sentenced to death.

CREMATION IN INDIA.

The *Times of India* has the following: On Wednesday, July 5, a fatal accident occurred at Malabar-hill, to the Hon. Narayan Wasudeo, a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay. The front portion of his dwelling house fell in, and he was killed. Arrangements were made in the course of the afternoon for the disposal of the remains. The body was placed on the floor of a large apartment at the rear of one of the wings of the house, and the female members of the family, seating themselves around it, gave themselves up to uncontrollable grief. The unhappy widow was overwhelmed by the dreadful calamity which had befallen her. A great number of the leading members of the European and various native communities called and took a last look at the remains as they lay covered with a white robe, the lower part of the face being alone exposed. It was at first intended to perform the last offices on the ground adjacent to the Temple at Walkeshwar, but ultimately it was considered that the burning-ground at Sonapore would be a more appropriate scene, for there Mr. Narayan had, at considerable cost, erected a place of shelter for mourners, planted trees, and in other ways shown his munificence. The procession started about 7 P. M. The bier, composed of two long pieces of bamboo with a couple of cross-pieces, and covered with a rich white shawl, was upheld by the eldest brother of the deceased, and Mr. Rugunath Narayan, Mr. Shantaram Narayan, and Dr. Shantaram Withul. The sacred fire, which had been kindled with due ceremonies at the house, was carried in front in a brazen vessel by the deceased's son. The funeral was largely attended not only by members of his own caste but by those of other castes and denominations. When the procession reached Sonapore the bier was placed on the ground while the pyre was being constructed. Men with short crowbars made six holes in the earth, and in each of these was placed a rough piece of timber about four or five feet high. The posts, ranged two and two, were about a yard distant from each other. Three logs about six feet long each were placed on pieces of wood between each pair of uprights, so as to allow a free draught under the whole. A number of smaller logs were placed on these large ones, and were covered with sandal-wood, which made a sort of bed for the reception of the body. While this was being done a number of torches of sandal-wood were being carefully ignited by the son of the deceased at the sacred fire which he had brought with him for the purpose. Prayers were said while the ignition was in progress. All being ready, the bier was brought to the side of the pyre. It was then lifted on to the bier, which was by this time between three and four feet high. The upright posts confined the body on either side, and prevented the possibility of its rolling off. Small blocks of sandal-wood of various lengths—from six inches to two feet—were placed lightly on the body. The deceased's son then took a brazen vessel full of water and carefully sprinkled a circle on the earth around the funereal pile. He next seized a brand from the sacred fire and applied it to some dried leaves or similar combustibles under the pyre. That did not set fire to the pile, however, and was not intended to more than a compliance with the ceremonial; the brand was red, but not blazing, and a spark or two only fell from it. The relatives were then, as is usual in such cases, led away from the pyre by the friends around, so as to spare their feelings as much as possible. When they were taken a few yards off, and their backs turned to the pyre, large logs, similar to those at the base, were placed over the body, which became completely concealed, all but the feet, which were left exposed either by accident or design. The friends applied matches to the sandal wood brands, and, when they blazed up, set fire to the combustibles. Owing, doubtless, to the dampness of the ground and occasional drops of rain, it was a matter of some difficulty to get the mass to burn. Cocoanut oil was thrown on the wood, and screens were held by men so as to regulate the draught, and, after a long interval the pyre blazed up fiercely. In three hours only a handful of ashes remained of him who was but that morning the influential leader of the Hindoo community, full of life and hope.

YOUNG MORTARA.

The Jewish lad Mortara, whose capture by the Papal authorities was once a subject of discussion for the whole of Europe, has since then become a young man and a monk of the Augustine Order, and has lately preached his first sermon. The *Gazetta d'Italia* takes advantage of this circumstance to give some account of young Mortara. From 1858 (when he was torn from his family) till October, 1870, he remained always at Rome. The Papal Government had him carefully brought up, and appointed him, while still young, Canon of the Lateran. Up till 1867 he had not the slightest intercourse with his family. After the battle of Mentana his father (who hoped soon to be ordered to Rome) entered into correspondence with him, which the Papal authorities graciously allowed. The letters of the young man displayed culture, and closed always with the demand that his family should become converts to Christianity. These letters were, however, of course always read by his superiors before being posted. After the Italian troops had taken possession of Rome his father repaired thither in order to fetch his son. But twelve years of priestly training had exerted their influence upon him. He would not see his father. Old Mortara applied to the Government and begged La Marmora for help. The General gave him pleasant answers, but found it advisable not to interfere, and that out of respect for the clericals, "who were not to be exasperated." Soon after young Mortara wrote from Bologna to his parents, telling them that he was firmly attached to the Catholic religion, and could not, therefore, identify himself with them. He went then to Belgium, and La Marmora was glad to be thus relieved of this troublesome matter. In Belgium the young Mortara perfected himself in French and entered the Augustinian Order. His first sermon has given great satisfaction, and on the occasion he sent a letter to Pius IX. expressing his gratitude, which is said to have given extraordinary pleasure to the old Pope.

HOW THE CARLISTS OBTAIN ARMS.

"A H." writes to the London *Times*: An experience of eighteen months in the Carlist provinces of Spain and on the French frontier has convinced me that it is much more difficult for the French Government to suppress the traffic in arms and ammunition for the Carlists than is generally supposed. The organization of this traffic has been brought to a high state of perfection, notably through the exertions of the Spanish residents in France and the French Legitimists. Contrary to the general supposition, the Bidassoa is by no means the chief inlet for contraband of war, the reason being that the maritime trade in these articles is opposed to the interest of the *contrabandistas*, who are in a very large majority, and for obvious reasons must be kept well employed. By far the greater portion of arms that enter Spain by the sea-coast proceed from Bordeaux and Nantes. By the former route they are concealed in wine barrels, by the latter in cases, with a layer of sardine-boxes, and are consigned to the merchants dealing in wine and sardines at Bayonne, St. Jean de Luz, Passages, and San Sebastian, whence they are forwarded by land to their destination. Direct cargoes of arms and cartridges by sea are rare, and when they do occur, the chief ports are Guetaria, Las Arenas, near Portugalete, and San Vincente de la Barquera, in the province of Santander.

But by far the largest consignments are effected by land. They are received by merchants and private persons in all manner of shapes and forms. I have seen thousands of cartridges arrive at a hotel packed up as Swiss cheese; boxes of rifle barrels labeled maccaroni; hollow iron pillars stuffed with bayonets; and, last but not least, bales of dry cod containing considerably more steel than fish. Thus, in all shapes and forms, these articles are dispatched to the frontier, where they are handed over over to the *contrabandistas* by well-known agents, who receive from them a deposit in cash covering the value of the consignment. If the goods are seized, the *contrabandistas* bear the loss; and it may thus be easily imagined how careful they are to avoid any risks. These *contrabandistas* are all intimately acquainted with the country, have their spies in every village and road-side inn, have a perfect system of scouts and outposts, who give them immediate warning of any danger. The word is passed along in an incredibly short time: and a seizure, beyond the decoy cargoes they sometimes allow the Custom-house to make in order to cover other operations, is very rare indeed. They are all organized into bands under the command of a chief, who has the responsibility of conducting the transport, and through whom the business is transacted with the agent. Some of these chiefs have as many as 200 men under their command, and as they are at work morning, noon, and night, it can easily be imagined what quantities of war material passes the frontier.

The chief points at which these articles enter Spain are the passes near Vera, Peña Plata, Dancharinea, Jaca, (Arragon), and especially Bourg-Madame, near Puigcerda, where the isolated piece of Spanish territory on French soil, Ilivia, is connected with Catalonia by a neutral road, along which anything can be passed. Then comes the road from Perpignan to Gerona and Port Vendres, the place of debarkation and embarkation for the Spanish ports, Las Rosas, &c. And then, besides these chief inlets there is the whole frontier, either totally unguarded by the Spanish Government or else guarded in such a manner as makes things considerably worse; for I have seen Carlist *contrabandistas* indulging in the most amiable conversation with the Republican pickets, who very well knew to whom they were talking. On one occasion, indeed, the *contrabandista* was obliging enough to show the sentry one of the rifles he was smuggling, and, after having had it sufficiently admired, return it to its fellows. At this exhibition of naïveté I could not restrain my hilarity, in which both heartily joined, the sentry observing, "*Ohe voisté!* What do you expect? I am a Spaniard and will fight anywhere in an open fight. But to be perched up here for anyone to put a bullet into me who likes, and at any time, no, Señor, that is not in the contract. The others are all down there in the guardhouse, well barricaded, and if I were to fire a shot or be shot, would shut the doors and windows and prepare for resistance; consequently, I neither fire nor am I fired at. We have tried all that."

And such, more or less, is the state of affairs all along the frontier. There is only one way by which the French Government can prevent it—by declaring the frontier in a state of siege and drawing a cordon from the Gulf of Lyons to the Bay of Biscay.

During the Polish revolution of 1863 Austria and Prussia drew a cordon all along the frontier and declared it in a state of siege, and it was chiefly owing to this circumstance that the rebellion was so speedily subdued. But is the French Government able to do this? I am, Sir, &c., A. H.

A "RUSH-BEARING" WAKE.

Among the few old customs of our ancestors still surviving in this country, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that of "rush-bearing" wakes is not yet quite extinct, and the other evening the principal streets of Manchester were enlivened by a procession accompanying the rush-cart, which must have gladdened the eyes and hearts of the Conservatives of that city. Heading the procession was a troop of about twenty morris-dancers attired in fantastic costumes and wearing hats covered with flowers. After these came the rush-cart, drawn by nine gayly caparisoned horses. The rush-stack was an exceedingly large one, and weighed about three tons. At the top were seated two men, who were surrounded by union jacks, and in front was a collection of silver cups, plates, and other articles with which the rush-cart was decorated. There were also men with money-boxes inviting subscriptions, and the exhilarating strains of a drum and fife added much to the charm and brilliancy of the spectacle. This is the bright side of the picture; but, on the other hand, it is stated that what with the antics of the morris-dancers and the occasional stoppages of the procession, the traffic of the streets was seriously impeded—that the Police several times were compelled to order the procession to "move on," and that it proved a source of much alarm to restive horses. It is very unfortunate that romance cannot in these degenerate days get on without clashing with reality, and that even the Lord Mayor's Show, perhaps the most esteemed of all the remaining "old customs," is looked upon by many persons as a horrible nuisance. That "rush-bearing" wakes still linger in remote parts of England is a singular example of our tendency to cling to the habits of past ages. Rushes have long since ceased to occupy the position of importance they formerly held when in Shakespeare's time the English stage was strewed with them. As a covering for floors they have been superseded by carpets, which, as a means of concealing dirt, are open to pretty much the same objections as those urged against rushes by Erasmus in a letter to Dr. Francis, physician to Cardinal Wolsey, in which he complains of them as a frequent cause of pestilence.

THE VALUE OF CHRONOMETERS.

Mr. C. M. Frodsham writes to the London *Times*: In a very able and most interesting letter appearing in the *Times*, under the heading of "Iron Ships and Disasters at Sea," frequent mention is made of that most perfect and beautiful piece of machinery, a "ship's chronometer." The writer in lines 64 and 66 says:

"Officers place altogether too much reliance upon chronometers. A chronometer may run correctly for fifty years, and yet on the next trip go astray."

I humbly suggest, as a chronometer manufacturer, that officers do not place too much confidence and reliance on their chronometers, but that ships do not carry enough of these wonderful navigating instruments, many ships making long voyages of 3,000, 10,000, 14,000, and 18,000 miles with only one two-day chronometer, going fifty-six hours,) frequently liable in long-continuous stormy weather to be let down—viz., not wound up; but yet, as stated lower down by the writer, a ship is, (on the reliability even of one chronometer,) after running 14,000 miles, brought up within seven miles of land. I contend, therefore, that if all ships carried three chronometers, (one should go eight days, to avoid all risk of being let down,) they could, even when working by dead reckoning for months, be brought, on the faith of the mean accuracy of their chronometers' rates, to their destination as safely as a street tram car in daylight. Again, comparing the cost or outlay of three chronometers to the value of a ship, its cargo, and human life, it is surprising that Captains are not supplied with a £5 pocket chronometer, (besides the ship's chronometer,) whose going capabilities and rate would not suffer so much by the heavy sea shocks apparently so disturbing occasionally to a screwed-down marine chronometer.

STABBING AFFRAYS.

At 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning, while John Kelly, aged twenty, of No. 338 East Fifty-eighth street, and John Brown, aged twenty-one, of Sixty-second street and Third avenue, were returning from a ball at the Nineteenth Ward Hall, and when at Fifty-second street and Third avenue, they quarreled about a girl they had danced with during the evening. A fracas ensued, during which Kelly stabbed Brown with a pocket-knife in the face and side, inflicting two dangerous wounds. Brown was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Kelly was arrested and committed to prison to await the result of the injuries.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fight occurred in Eleventh street, between First and Second avenues, between Thomas Halleck and Wm. Doran, both residing at No. 228 East Eleventh street, and resulted in Doran receiving two stab wounds in the leg and face at the hands of Halleck. Both the belligerents were arrested.

Early yesterday morning James McKean, aged forty, of No. 83 Lewis street, was found at the corner of Attorney and Grand streets suffering from three severe stab wounds of the head which he had received during a quarrel with some unknown ruffians. He was attended by Police Surgeon Macläy and taken to his home.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 12.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$1,500	10-40 Reg.	110¾	200	Union Pacific.b3.	32⅝
1,000	Mo. 6s, L. B.	93½	500	do.	32⅝
10,000	C. & O. 1st C.	49	1000	do. b3.	32¾
10,000	U. Pac. S. Fund.	73½	700	do.	32¾
400	Pacific Mail...b3.	48¾	200	do. b3.	32⅞
100	do.	48¾	400	do. b3.	33
700	do.	48⅝	1700	do.	33
400	do.	48¾	700	do. s3.	32⅞
400	Western Un..b3.	79⅛	2900	do.	33
700	do.	79⅛	200	do. s3.	33
1200	do. b3.	79¼	200	do. b3.	33⅛
1800	do.	79¼	600	do.	33
300	do. s3.	79¼	600	do.	33⅛
1800	do.	79⅜	2400	do.	33¼
200	do. b3.	79⅜	300	do. b3.	33¼
1600	do. b3.	79½	200	do. s3.	33⅛
200	do.	79½	200	do. u. r.	33¼
200	do. s3.	79⅜	1800	do.	33⅛
500	do.	79½	700	do. b3.	33⅛
700	do. b3.	79⅝	400	do.	33¼
1400	do. s3.	79½	1500	do.	33⅜
2500	do.	79½	100	do. s10.	33¼
2700	do.	79⅝	800	do.	33⅜
500	do. b3.	79¾	10	Pittsburg	87¼
300	do.	79¾	100	North-western	35⅞
100	Quicksilver...b3.	33	100	do.	35¾
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	104¼	100	do. b3.	36
100	Erie Railway	34⅛	200	do.	35⅞
200	Panama	112½	500	Rock Island	100¾
200	Lake Shore	74⅜	200	do.	100⅞
500	do. b3.	74½	200	do. b3.	100⅞
1300	do.	74½	100	do.	101
200	do. b3.	74⅝	100	Tol. & Wab...b3.	32⅝
200	do. s3.	74½	600	do.	32½
600	do.	74⅝	100	do.	32⅝
100	do. b30.	74¾	100	do.	32½
1300	do.	74⅝	100	do.	32⅝
300	do. b3.	74¾	500	do.	32¾
500	do. s3.	74⅝	60	Morris & Essex	96⅝
200	do. b3.	74¾	100	Ohio & Miss...b3.	24⅜
100	St. L. & I. M.	13	100	At. & Pac.	12½
200	St. Paul	32½	100	do. b3.	12½
100	St. Paul Pref.	52			

MONDAY, Sept. 14—A. M.

In reviewing the results of the past week in commercial, mercantile, and financial circles we may, with profit and congratulation, contrast our present business prospects with the alarming conditions which existed one year ago, and which culminated in that panic whose memorable anniversary will recur on Friday next. The tempest which swept away so many fortunes, and strained to their foundations many of the best business and financial houses of the country, had been presaged for weeks by a steady falling of the barometer of real as well as speculative values, and it was on Saturday, Sept. 13, 1873, that the shock was first felt, in the failure of the well and favorably-known house of Kenyon Cox & Co. For two or three days thereafter there was a nightmare of doubt and fear resting on the business community, and, at last, on the 18th, came the eventful crash which carried down the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. Then, indeed, values became as nothing, and two days later, in order to avert, if possible, the widespread disaster which might result from any prolongation of the panic, the Stock Exchange was delared closed, and was not again opened for business until Sept. 30. From the 1st of September there had been an average decline daily in all the Speculative Shares on the Stock Exchange amounting to one ℔ cent., and Investment Stocks, Gold, and Government Bonds were proportionally depressed. Since that period there has been no return to the prices which had ruled previously, and the question will naturally arise, by comparison of present values with those of the early part of 1873, as to how far we have recovered from that prostration. This, however, does not appear to be a fair test by which to prove our business condition at this time, for it does not follow that values were truly represented by the quotations which were then current, and which in a great measure were but the result of the inflation which the war had brought upon the nation. Since that time we have been on a slowly improving, or rather recovering movement, and we think with results that will do much to place the business of the country on a more secure and healthier basis than it has felt since the outbreak of the rebellion. To-day the Money Market is abundantly supplied at the lowest rates of interest, and if there be any weakness existing in its condition, it is that the rates are too low and do not afford the capitalist a fair return. Mercantile paper is readily discounted at 5@7 ℔ cent.; Money is profuse at 2@2½ ℔ cent. on call, and on time at less than the legal interest rate; business is good in all the great trade centres, and is improving daily in tone and volume on a sound conservative basis; the crops are extremely abundant, and the product of excellent average quality, with a steady improvement in prices, owing to the prospects of a large export trade; most of the leading railways have shown increased earnings during the past two months as compared with the corresponding months of last year, and the industries of the country, manufacturing as well as producing, give promise of great activity. The whole outlook is of the most confident and cheery character, and even in those branches of trade which have not yet experienced the full effect of the revival, there is a tone of strong faith and hopefulness in the results which are apparent. Since the advent of the Fall trade this year, mercantile and monetary circles have not had any such real evidences of the strong future of business as have been shown during the week ended on Saturday last. The exports of domestic produce for the last week were largely in excess of the corresponding week of last year, and for the eight months ended Aug. 31 the total exports were over $45,000,000 in excess of the corresponding periods of 1873 and 1872. The shipment of this year's grain supply, for which there is a good demand in Europe, has not yet commenced actively, but a large volume of business is assured. In the market for speculative securities at the Stock Exchange there has been unusual activity, partially attributable to the extra supply of money accumulated at this point, which has induced a freedom in speculation which would not have been felt had the season of legitimate trade opened earlier, and given sufficient employment to capital at higher rates of interest. The market opened firm and was animated from the outset with a ruling strong tendency in all the leading stocks. The only evidences of weakness that have been exhibited have been purely local, and related to the Granger Stocks, North-western and St. Paul being affected by rumors as to the result of the Wisconsin litigation. Western Union, Lake Shore, New-York Central and Rock Island displayed great activity, but the leadership of the market was assumed by Union Pacific, which has shown such strength as to impart and thus far sustain an improved tone in the whole list. This movement was begun with the issue of a statement showing the condition of the company's finances and assets, which was of the most favorable character. Later came reports of the increased earnings for July—$41,000 in excess of the corresponding month last year—and, finally, the exchange of Income Bonds for the new Sinking Fund Bonds was reported to have been almost completed. This latter negotiation has given a strength to the stock not inferior to that imparted by the exhibits of assets and earnings and the much-talked of prospective dividend. The improvement for the week in the leading shares on the general list ranged from 1¼ to 3¼ ℔ cent., Western Union and Union Pacific closing strong at the highest point reached. North-western, St. Paul, and Wabash experienced the heaviest decline. The Gold speculation was wholly without interest, and declined at the close to the lowest premium point of the week, the fluctuation having been confined to ⅛ ℔ cent., from 109⅞ to 109⅜. Government Bonds were dull and a fraction lower, in sympathy with the low price of Gold. Foreign Exchange has been extremely dull, and declined in anticipation of a large supply of grain and cotton bills. The market for Railway Mortgages has been active and strong, with the leading dealings in the Union Pacific issues, which experienced also the greatest advance in prices. The Sinking Funds went up to 74 on sales in the middle of the week, and closed with 74 bid and no offerings. It is understood that a large amount of Incomes were received from Europe late in the week for exchange, and that a further instalment is now on the way here. Over $8,500,000 of the $10,000,000 have already been exchanged. The market for State Securities was dull and devoid of interest, and Bank Shares have been generally inactive.

The weekly bank statement continues to show the large amount of capital as yet unemployed in the fact that the reserve is $25,718,375 above the legal requirement, the 25 ℔ cent. to Deposits being $59,670,425, while the combined Greenbacks and Specie amount to $85,189,000. The increase of Specie is $971,800, and the decrease of Legal Tenders $278,000, so that while the actual reserve is up $693,000 larger than in last week's statement, the surplus reserve loses $91,125. The loss of Legal Tenders may be accounted for by shipments of currency to the interior for the crop movement, and the increase of deposits to the large redemptions of bonds which have taken place during the week at the Sub-Treasury. The increase of specie is largely made up of the imports of gold from Havana, which are unprecedented for the period. The following table shows the statement for the past three weeks:

	Aug. 29.	Sept. 5.	Sept. 12.
Loans	$278,319,800	$279,084,900	$280,867,800
Specie	18,638,100	18,891,300	19,863,100
Legal-tenders	67,282,600	65,604,700	65,325,900
Deposits	235,000,100	234,746,000	237,882,500
Circulation	25,803,300	25,662,400	25,605,700

The following shows the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	Sept. 5.	Sept. 12.	Differences.
Specie	$18,891,300	$19,863,100	Inc. $971,800
Legal tenders	65,604,700	65,325,900	Dec. 278,800
Total reserve	$84,496,000	$85,189,000	Inc. $693,000
Reserve required against deposits	58,685,500	59,470,625	......
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	25,809,500	25,718,375	Dec. 91,125

The following table shows the range of prices for Stocks, Gold, and Bonds for the week, with the closing prices, in comparison with the prices at the close of the corresponding week last year:

COURSE OF THE MARKETS—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Saturday, Sept. 13, '73.
U.S. New 5s, C., '81	112½	112⅛	112⅛	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, C., '62	112½	112	112¼	116½
U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	117⅝	117¼	117¼	116⅞
American Gold	109⅞	109⅜	109⅜	111½
Bills on London. 60 days	$4 86	$4 83@½	$4 83@½	108½
N. Y. C. & Hud	104⅞	103	104⅜	103½
Chic. & Rock I	101¾	99⅜	101	105⅝
Pacific Mail	49½	48⅜	48¾	43¼
St. Paul Common	34½	33½	32½	46¾
St. Paul Pref	53⅛	52	52	69½
Western Union	79¾	78¼	79⅜	90⅛
Union Pacific	33⅜	30⅛	33⅜	24¼
Lake Shore	75¼	73¼	74⅝	80¾
Tol. & Wabash	33⅜	31⅝	32¾	60⅝
North-west. Com	38¼	35⅛	35⅞	51½
North-west. Pref	56¼	55¼	54⅞	78
Del. & Lack	109	108	109	98½
N. J. Central	104⅜	103⅞	104⅛	101⅝
Panama	112⅝	111½	112½	115½
Erie	34⅞	32⅞	34¼	59¼
Ohio & Miss	25	24⅛	24½	37⅜
C., C. & Ind. Cen	9⅜	8	8¼	28⅜
Harlem	127	126	126½	128¾

The Import Entries at this port of Dry Goods and General Merchandise (exclusive of foreign specie) for the fiscal year ended June 30, amounted to $380,890,275, of which $160,065,310 were embraced in the six months ending Dec. 31, 1873. The following are the import values of the same class during the current calendar year:

January	$30,214,665	Aug. 1	$7,208,727
February	31,616,354	Aug. 8	7,009,676
March	42,448,552	Aug. 15	5,252,836
April	40,569,095	Aug. 22	6,871,325
May	40,532,709	Aug. 29	9,525,261
June	32,446,690	Sept. 5	6,771,208
July	28,257,774	Sept. 12	6,958,507
Total to date			$298,679,629
For corresponding period 1873			294,531,362
For corresponding period 1872			317,219,454

The Exports of Domestic Produce, including Foreign Goods reshipped from the port of New-York, but excluding Specie during the current calendar year, are as follows:

January	$26,116,023	June	$36,466,582
February	23,696,973	July	29,959,116
March	24,965,891	August	30,654,788
April	25,759,359	Sept. 5	5,588,067
May	35,661,912	Sept. 12	5,907,998
Total since Jan. 1			$244,775,309
Same period 1873			187,909,169
Same period 1872			154,710,696

The exports of Gold and Silver from New-York for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, amounted to $50,193,126, against $59,627,723 in 1873. For the current calendar year, the Specie exports have been as follows:

January	$2,600,508	Aug. 1	$1,248,245
February	2,980,860	Aug. 8	3,521,442
March	2,527,822	Aug. 15	2,032,733
April	2,467,003	Aug. 22	693,229
May	12,775,800	Aug. 29	642,455
June	6,913,775	Sept. 5	472,244
July	2,798,050	Sept. 12	723,088
Total since Jan. 1			$42,457,238
Same period, 1873			40,969,478
Same period, 1872			58,045,877

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury Department, and the Gold interest paid out by this office, amounted to $63,220,506 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, against $71,932,471 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. For the current calendar year the receipts and payments have been as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$10,195,291	January	$9,752,291
February	10,386,566	February	3,481,055
March	11,029,633	March	4,077,472
April	9,819,441	April	2,372,644
May	8,679,313	May	8,669,601
June	7,606,000	June	2,104,000
July	8,432,768	July	16,092,143
Aug. 1	2,591,846	Aug. 1	1,253,600
Aug. 8	2,457,000	Aug. 8	2,674,400
Aug. 15	2,748,192	Aug. 15	496,500
Aug. 22	3,021,000	Aug. 22	319,000
Aug. 29	3,000,000	Aug. 29	184,200
Sept. 5	2,761,000	Sept. 5	2,887,000
Sept. 12	2,892,000	Sept. 12	313,000
Since Jan. 1	$85,619,452	Since Jan. 1	$54,677,926
Same period, '73	93,798,049	Same period, '73	54,526,529
Same period, '72	111,149,649	Same period, '72	58,709,532

The State of New-York, through the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, invites proposals for a loan of $2,000,000 for the deficiency in the Sinking Fund, for which registered transferable certificates of stock, with principal and interest payable in Gold, will be issued on the credit of the Sinking Fund. These certificates will bear interest at the rate of six ℔ cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and the principal will be reimbursable in 1892. No bid for less than $100,000 will be entertained, and all proposals accepted will be required to be paid in Gold coin.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for investment securities, also gold and exchange, executed.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Wool—The past week has been comparatively quiet, although the sales add up a fair average, and include nearly 1,500,000 ℔s. domestic and foreign; this, under ordinary circumstances, would be considered a large business, but is small compared with the transactions for some weeks past; negotiations, however, are in progress at the close for round lots of California and Mestiza, which will add largely to the transactions next week; while there has been no great pressure to buy on the part of manufacturers, holders are very indifferent about selling unless full prices are realized, and have full confidence in the future of the market; the transactions in Fleeces have been comparatively small, but the most desirable are held rather above views of buyers, as the largest holders believe that straight lots of XX Ohio will soon go up to 57c. ℔ ℔., but no sales of any magnitude have yet been made at over 55c.; Michigan Fleeces still attract considerable attention, and some 200,000 ℔s. have been sold at 50c.@52c., and this description is firm at these prices; Combing and Delaine selections are still sought after, but the transactions are limited by the small stock offering; some of our largest receivers are, in fact, sold up close on this description and quite a number of buyers including some from Philadelphia have failed to find many available lots; sales of 153,000 ℔s. mostly at 58c.@60c., but including some choice as high as 62c.; Pulled Wools have been arriving more freely, and continue to command full prices; stocks are not likely to accumulate for some months yet; California Wool meets with a good demand, and the principal sales have been at full previous rates; choice lots of Northern selling at 30c.@42c. down to 25c.@30c. for Burry and less desirable; sales of Ohio Fleeces, X and XX, at 52½c.@55c.; Michigan Fleeces, 50c.@52c.; Wisconsin, Western and other Fleeces, 47c.@55c.; Washed Combing and Delaine, 55c.@62c.; Unwashed Combing and Delaine, 40c.@48c.; Combing so.ts, 46c.; Unwashed and Unmerchantable, 32c.@42c.; Tubwashed, 48c.@58c.; Scoured, 50c.@$1 05; Super and X Pulled, 42½c.@52½c.; Spring California, 25c.@42c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	30	Hops, bales	59
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Hides, No	972
Cotton, bales	701	Hides, bales	12
Cotton-sd. Oil, bbls	100	Leather, sides	5,961
Copper, bbls	103	Spirits Turp., bbls	276
Dried Fruit, pkgs	11	Resin, bbls	1,239
Eggs, bbls	1,076	Oil-cake, pkgs	553
Flour, bbls	13,493	Beef, pkgs	50
Wheat, bushels	128,733	Stearine, pkgs	32
Corn, bushels	59,730	Butter, pkgs	2,451
Oats, bushels	41,070	Cheese, pkgs	5,254
Malt, bushels	4,250	Tallow, pkgs	5
Grass-seed, bags	414	Starch, bxs	505
Flax-seed, bags	347	Tobacco, hhds	281
Beans, bbls	58	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	642
Skins, bales	3	Whisky, bbls	763
Hemp, bales	40	Wool, bales	358

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been moderately inquired for within the range of from 31c.@32½c. ℔ ℔.

COFFEE—Rio quiet within the range of 14c.@19c. for ordinary to prime invoices; sales, 500 bags, by the Copernicus, on private terms. Of Maracaibo, 1,500 bags, by the Atlas, sold at 17c., gold. Market otherwise dull within the previous range.

COTTON—Has been quiet for early delivery at unsettled prices; sales, 401 bales, all to spinners. For forward delivery a moderately active business has been reported, opening at an advance of 1-16c.@⅛c. ℔ ℔., stimulated in part by the less favorable crop reports, but closing less firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,200 bales, of which 2,700 bales were last evening, and 12,500 bales to-day, and 1,500 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with September options closing at 15 13-16c.; October, 15 13-32c.@15 7-16c.; November, 15 11-32c.@15 ⅜c.; December, 15 7-16c.; January, 15 17-32c.; February, 15 25-32c.@15 13-16c.; March, 16c.@16 1-32c.; April, 16 5-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 701 bales from New-Orleans. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 3,111 bales....The week's exports hence have been 4,834 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 8,057 bales, including 5,928 bales to Great Britain and 2,129 bales to the Continent, against 11,469 bales same time the preceding year.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13½	13½
Good Ordinary	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	15¼	15⅜	15 13-16	15 13-16
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Good Middling	18⅛	18¼	18½	18½

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been held firm, on a fair inquiry for the leading kinds. Staves, hhd., have been quoted within the range of $100@$200; do., pipe, $180@$260; do., bbl., $80@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2 20@$2 25; Hoop, $35@$40.

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been in fair request, in a jobbing way, at about previous prices, but otherwise quiet.

DYE-WOODS—Have been in fair request, with San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22, currency; Jamaica do., $20, gold; San Domingo Fustic, $22@$23, gold; Jamaica do., $22, gold; Camwood, $160, gold, ℔ ton.

EARTHENWARE—Has been attracting more attention, but at low and irregular prices.

FERTILIZERS—Have been very moderately sought after at about previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been fairly active at about previous prices, with the main inquiry for shipping stock, chiefly at from $5@$5 40 for extras, for the English, and $5 60@$6 30 for do., for the West Indies and South American markets. The dealings in trade and family extras have been comparatively limited within the former range. The sales since our last have been 15,650 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour, $4 50@$5; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 40@$4 10; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 30@$5, chiefly at $4 65@$4 90; inferior to very good Extra State at $5@$5 50, mainly at $5 10@$5 35; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6 30; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 50, chiefly within the range of $5 10@$5 40; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra for shipping at $5 25@$6; Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 35@$7 50; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 35@$7 50; Western White Wheat Extras, $5 65@$8 15; St. Louis Extras, $5@$8; Extra Genesee, $5 50@$7 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 45@$8 25, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales were 7,100 bbls. shipping stock, on the basis of our quotations, mostly regular Shipping Extras, in lines, Minnesota Extras, and City Mill product....Southern Flour has been moderately inquired for at former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 975 bbls., in lots, at $4 85@$8 75 for very poor to choice Shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 75@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ℔ bbl....Canada Flour continues quite dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in good request within the range of from $4 30@$5 50 for fine to choice Superfine. Sales, 430 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 50 for Superfine, ℔ bbl....Corn-meal has been moderately sought after within the range of from $4 15@$4 75 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, $4 20@$4 50 for Jersey, $4 70@$4 75 for Golden Ear, and $5@$5 25 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 530 bbls., in lots....Corn-meal, in sacks, $1 72½@$2 10 ℔ 100 ℔s....Oatmeal selling in a jobbing way at $7@$7 50 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—There has been a more active movement reported in Spring Wheat, partly in new crop Milwaukee, to arrive, at an advance of about 1c. a bushel, closing firmly. Red and Amber Winter Wheat has been comparatively quiet, but held with more confidence. White Wheat has been in much better demand, mainly for export, and has been quoted 2c.@3c. a bushel higher, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 241,000 bushels at $1 25@$1 32 for poor to strictly choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 25@$1 28 for car stock, with $1 30 reported bid for strictly prime old Milwaukee, afloat; $1 24@$1 25 for old No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mostly car lots; $1 18@$1 19 for new No. 2 do., nearly all at $1 18 for good average stock, afloat and to arrive soon; $1 18@$1 19 for good to choice old No. 2 North-west Spring, mainly at $1 18@$1 18½ for good to prime, afloat; $1 16@$1 18½ for ordinary to strictly prime old No. 2 Chicago Spring, chiefly at $1 18@$1 18½ for the best samples, afloat; $1 13@$1 16 for No. 3 Spring; $1 13@$1 27 for ungraded Spring; $1 25@$1 27 for new Amber Western; $1 17@$1 24 for new Red Western; $1 30@$1 42 for White Western, mostly at $1 35 for good, and $1 42 for very choice Michigan, including good at $1 35 to arrive next week; $1 25 for ordinary old White Genesee, in store. Included in the sales have been 64,000 bushels new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive next week, at $1 18 ℔ bushel....Corn has been about 2c.@3c. a bushel lower, under more [illegible] offerings, in good part to arrive, and a very limited inquiry, closing quite dull. Sales have been reported since our last of only 41,000 bushels at 95c.@97¼c. for mixed Western, in store and afloat, on the basis of 97c.@97¼c. for sailing vessel stock, afloat, and 95c.@96c. for do., in store; 96c.@98c. for Yellow Western, and 97c.@98c. (in part) for White do. For prime mixed Western, to arrive, the nominal asking price was 97c. ℔ bushel, but the few bids made were much under this figure, and negotiations were making slow progress....Oats have been depressed and quoted about 2c. a bushel cheaper on more urgent offerings of stock, and a very moderate inquiry for prompt delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,500 bushels at 64c.@66c. for new Mixed Western, mainly at 65c. for full lots of Chicago and Toledo, and 66c.@68c. for new White Western, with some choice lots held much higher. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 45,000 bushels prime Mixed Western, (No. 2 Chicago,) September option, at 65c. ℔ bushel....Feed has been moderately inquired for, in a jobbing way, within the range of $22@$34 ℔ ton....Malt has been more active, with sales reported of 30,000 bushels, including Canada West at $1 55; choice Western on private terms, and two-rowed State at $1 40 ℔ bushel....The week's export clearances for European ports included 19,040 bbls. Flour, 1,025,096 bushels Wheat, 138,268 bushels Corn, and 2,981 bushels Peas.

HARDWARE—Has been generally more active and held with more confidence as to values.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been offering less freely and has been in fair demand, in a jobbing way, with shipping stock, fair to prime, quoted at 55c.@65c., and the range of retailing qualities at from 75c.@$1 10 ℔ 100 ℔s. Clover Hay, 55c.@70c. Straw has been in good request, with Oat quoted at from 40c.@55c., and Rye at 45c.@70c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Have been in better demand at firm prices, with sales reported to-day of 1,175 Montevideo, water damaged, 530 Wet-salted Sisal, 350 Dry Corientes, 261 Dry-salted Matamoras, 1,000 Montevideo, 1,900 City Slaughters, 1,500 Zanzibar and 2,000 Dry Southern, on private terms. The week's receipts have been 98,182 Hides, and 159 bales, do.; Sales, 32,595 Hides, and 25 bales, do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 350 Dry Corrientes, 22½ ℔s., on private terms; 7,655 Dry Montevideo, 22 to 22½ ℔s., at 26c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Montevideo, water damaged, 22 ℔s., on private terms; 700 Dry Montevideo, 27 ℔s., at 26¼c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 600 Dry Uruguay, 27 ℔s., at 28½c., currency, 90 days, usual selection; 695 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo Kips, 10 to 11 ℔s., at 25¼c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 465 California Hides and Kips, 10 to 22 ℔s., on private terms; 5,530 Dry Matamoras, 24 ℔s., at 22@23c., gold, 30 to 90 days, selected; 1,360 Dry Mexican, 17 to 24 ℔s., on private terms; 5,415 Dry Texas, 22 ℔s., at 22c.@22½c., currency, four months, selected; 3,000 Dry Western and Southern, 18 to 23 ℔s., on private terms; 300 Dry Mexican Kips, 10 ℔s., on private terms; 825 Dry-salted Matamoras, 34 ℔s., on private terms; 530 Wet-salted Sisal, 40 ℔s., on private terms; 1,870 Wet-salted Texas, Western and Southern Hides and Kips, 20 to 70 ℔s., on private terms; 2,300 City and Country Slaughter, 65 to 75 ℔s., on private terms; 25 bales Calcutta Cow, 10 ℔s., on private terms. The stock in first hands to-day was 260,300 Hides and 1,686 bales do., against 179,200 Hides and 465 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Quoted steady, but inactive.

NAILS—Have been moderately sought after in a jobbing way, with common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 6d., quoted at $3 65@$3 75; 8d. and 9d., $4; 6d. and 7d., $4 25; 4d. and 5d., $4 50; 3d. and 4d., $5 25; 3d., fine, $6; 2d., $6 75; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4; Finishing stock, $1@$1 25 above the same sizes of common; Clinch stock, $5 50@$6 50 ℔ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quoted steady, but less active; 1,000 bbls. Strained sold at $2 20 ℔ 280 ℔s....Tar and Pitch unchanged....Of Spirits Turpentine, sales were made of 50 bbls. merchantable at 33½c., and 100 bbls. New-York pks. at 35c. ℔ gallon; market weak.

OIL-CAKE—Has been comparatively quiet, with Western quoted at $45 50@$46, currency; City, $43 50@$44, gold. The week's receipts have been 6,438 pks.; exports, 5,332 pks.

PETROLEUM—Less active, but held firmly. Of Crude, in bulk, 500 bbls. sold at 5c....Of Refined, here, 2,500 bbls., September delivery, at 12¼c., and 2,500 bbls., first half of October, at 12⅜c. And at Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls., early delivery, at 12c....Refined, in cases, in demand and quoted at 17c.@17¼c....City Naphtha at 10c.@10¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held higher, on lighter offerings and a fair demand. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 250 bbls. Western Mess at $22 75, with Prime Mess held at $23. And for forward delivery, 750 bbls. Western Mess, September options, at $22 62½@$22 70, and 250 bbls. do., buyer October, at $23 05, with seller's option, same month, quoted at $22 87½ ℔ bbl....Dressed Hogs wanted; Corn-fed quoted at 9½c.@9¾c., and Grass-fed at 8¾c.@9¼c....Cut-meats steady and in demand; sales, 60 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13½c., 2,000 fresh Shoulders, in bulk, at 7c.@7¼c., 1,000 fresh Hams at 11⅝c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock, on the basis of previous quotations....Bacon quiet but stiffly held; sales, 25 bxs. City Long Clear at 13c., 25 bxs. Staffords at 13c., 300 bxs. Bacon and Hams (for reshipment to Liverpool) on private terms. And for Winter delivery, 50 bxs. Short Clear, on private terms, quoted at 10½c. bid....Lard has been again quite active, at a further marked improvement in prices, closing firmly. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 200 tcs. Western Steam at 14⅝c., closing at 14⅝c.@14 7-16c.; 200 tcs. City at 13¾c.@14c., closing with up to 14¼c. asked; and 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 13¾c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 4,250 tcs. September options, at 14⅛c.@14⅜c., closing firmly at 14⅜c.; 500 tcs. October, at 14 5-16c.@14⅜c., closing at 14⅜c.; 1,000 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 12 1-16c., closing at 12 1-16c.@12⅛c.; and 3,000 tcs., seller, six months, at 12 1-16c.; and 500 tcs. December, at 12⅛c.@12c....Beef, steady, and in rather more demand; sales, 50 bbls. Extra Mess at $14 50; and 200 tcs. City Extra India Mess at $26 for shipment to England....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs remain about as previously reported....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 68 pks. Pork, 298 pks. Beef, 3,687 bxs. Bacon, 2,282 tcs. Lard, 40,744 bxs. Cheese, and 200 pks. Butter.

SKINS—Deer have been in less request and weak in price; receipts, 431 bales; sales, 12,000 ℔s. Vera Cruz, 6,000 ℔s. Sisal, 4,000 ℔s. Tobacco, and 1,000 ℔s. Nicaragua, within our range. Goat less sought after as a rule, at our quotations; prime Calcutta in most request and held firmly; receipts, 417 bales; sales, 46 bales East India, and 84 bales Matamoras. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 65c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.; Guatemala, 67½c.; Sisal, 63c.; Central American, 57½c.@62½c.; Para, 66c.; Puerto Cabello, 60c., currency, ℔ ℔.; Tampico Goat, 57½c.@60c.; Matamoras, 57½c.@60c.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@50c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 55c.@57c.; Cape, 40c.@42c.; Madras, ℔ skin, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 34c.@40c., currency, ℔ ℔.

SPICES—Have been in fair request, and rather firmer in price, with Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 25 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 12½@$1 15; Cassia, 23c.@23½c.; Cloves at 43½c.@44c.; East India Pepper at 22c.@22½c.; White Pepper at 26c.@27½c.; Pimento at 12¼c.@12½c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12c. ℔ ℔., gold.

SUGARS—Raw very firm, as last quoted, with sales to-day of 571 hhds. fully fair to about strict good Refining Cuba at 8⅝c.@8 9-16c.; 40 hhds. Centrifugal at 9 5-16c.; and 7,000 bags Pernambuco at 8¼c. And last evening, 408 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8½c.@8½c.; and 2,600 bxs. Clayed and Centrifugal on private terms. Refined in good demand, and held firmly.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of 135,000 ℔s., at 8⅝c.@8½c. for very good to strictly prime; market very firm....Stearine quoted steady but quiet....The week's exports of Tallow have been 230 hhds.

WHISKY—Has been dull and lower, quoted at $1 06@$1 07 asked, with $1 05 reported as the best bid. No sales reported.

FREIGHTS—A fair business has been reported in the way of berth freights at rather steadier rates, chiefly in the way of Grain, Flour, and Provision engagements by steam for the British ports, and of Grain and Provisions by steam for the Continent. The chartering movement has been moderate with rates quoted unaltered in the leading instances, the demand having been mostly for tonnage suited to the Petroleum, Tobacco, Grain, and Lumber trades. Vessels for the Cotton trade were not in much request....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 12,000 bushels Wheat at 5d. ℔ bushel; 1,825 bxs. Cheese at 30s.; 345 bxs. Bacon and 200 pks. Butter at 25s. ℔ ton; 800 bales Cotton, in lots, on the basis of ¼d. ℔ ℔.; 7,500 Staves and 250 bbls. Apples on private terms; and by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ℔ bbl., an extreme rate: 75,000 bushels grain, early shipments, at equal to 7d. ℔ bushel; 500 tierces Beef at 6s. ℔ tierce; 5,500 pks. Butter and Cheese at 35s.@40s.; 150 tons Oil-cake and 25 hhds. Tallow at 30s.; and 125 tons Hides, part at 32s. 6d. ℔ ton; and by steam from Baltimore, (reported thence,) 30,000 bushels grain at 6d. ℔ bushel....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. ℔ bbl.; and, by steam, 200 tierces Beef on private terms; and 5,000 bxs. Cheese, via Southampton, at 45s. ℔ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 50 bxs. Bacon and 45 bbls. Resin reported on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, 600 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl; 200 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ℔ 280 ℔s. Also, a Norwegian bark, 350 tons, hence, with about 1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ℔ bbl....For Cardiff, by steam, (with option of Bristol,) 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ℔ bbl.; 48,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 6d. ℔ bushel....For Southampton, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 6d. ℔ bushel....For the United Kingdom, a British brig, hence, with equal to 1,300 quarters Grain, rumored, but without reliable particulars....For Bristol Channel, a British bark, with Deals, from Calais, reported at 80s....For Cork and orders, a German bark, 399 tons, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d., with option of the Continent, at 4s. 6d.; the German Baltic at 4s. 9d.; Gottenburg at 5s. 6d., or Riga at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl. and ten days to load; and a Norwegian bark, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 5s. 6d. ℔ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, (forward shipment,) 32,000 bushels Grain, on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 7,800 bushels Wheat, and 9,000 bushels Rye, reported at 9d. ℔ bushel; 350 bbls. Resin, 150 pks. Leather, 150 pks. Beef, and 550 pks. Merchandise, at equal to current rates, and 750 pks. Tobacco, on the basis of 40s. for hhds. and 30s. for cases....For Hamburg, by steam, 9,000 bushels Rye, 500 tcs. Lard, 400 bbls. Resin, 650 pks. Tallow, &c., and 1,350 pks. Merchandise, on private terms....For Rotterdam, a Norwegian brig, 288 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 4s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; and a Norwegian bark, 440 tons, with Tobacco, from do., at 27s. 6d....For Santander, an Italian bark, 412 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco, at 33s., and £10 gratuity....For Marseilles, an American bark, 305 tons, (now here,) with Timber, &c., from Richmond, at $3,000, gold....For Bordeaux, a Norwegian bark, 484 tons, with Tobacco, from Baltimore, at 27s. 6d....For Matanzas, a brig with Lumber, from Satilla, reported at $12, and a schooner with do., from St. Marys, at $10....For Barbados, an American bark and brig, with Coal, from Little Glace Bay, reported at $4 25, gold, ℔ ton....For Rio Janeiro, two British barks, 457 and 329 tons, and an American brig, 312 tons, with Flour, from Baltimore, at $1 10@$1 15 ℔ bbl....For the River Platte, an American bark with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $22....For Buenos Ayres, an Italian bark, 459 tons, hence with general cargo, on private terms, quoted at about 16c. ℔ foot measurement....For Jamaica, an American brig hence with general cargo, reported on the basis of 50c. ℔ bbl., and back with Logwood, at $5 ℔ ton....For Philadelphia, a schooner with Lumber, from Satilla, at $7 50....For Bath, a schooner with Lumber, from Union Island, at $9....For New-York, a bark, with salt, from Turk's Island, reported at 10c., and a schooner with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $8.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Clover-seed—New sells at $10@$10 50; old, $9@$9 50. Timothy is worth $2 75@$2 80. Large lots of Flax-seed sold at $2. Flour dull; Spring Wheat Family Extra, $6 25@$7 50; State, Indiana and Ohio do., $5 75@$6 25; high grades, $7 75@$8 75. Wheat dull; Red, $1 12@$1 23; Amber, $1 25@$1 30; White, $1 30@$1 40. Rye steady at 93c.@96c. Corn in good demand; Yellow, 97c.@98c.; Mixed Western, 96c.@97c. Oats steady; White, 68c.; Mixed, 64c. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork, $24; Beef Hams, $22@$26 50; Smoked Hams, 15c.@16½c.; do. Sides, 13¼c.@14c.; do. Shoulders, 10¼c.@10½c.; Hams in pickle, 14¼c.@14½c.; Salted Shoulders, 9⅜c.@9½c. Refined Petroleum firmer at 11⅞c., September; 12c., early October. Whisky held at $1 07. Butter firm; choice New-York State and Bradford County, 32c.@33c.; do. Western, 25c.@27c.; fair to good Western, 23c.@24c.; common, 20c.@22c. Cheese quiet, but firm; Fancy New-York, 14¼c.@14½c.; prime do., 13½c.@14c.; prime Western, 12½c.@13¼c.; Half-skim, 10c.@11c. Eggs easy; State, New-Jersey and Delaware, fresh, 24c.; Western Express, 22c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged; low grades in fair demand. Wheat active and higher at $1 07@$1 08¾ for No. 3 Red Fall; $1 17½@$1 18½ for No. 2 Red Amber. Corn quiet and weak at 78c. for No. 2 Mixed in elevator. Oats dull and unsettled at 48c.@48½c. for No. 2, cash; 49c. September; 48¼c. December. Barley steady at $1 07@$1 15 for No. 2 Spring. Rye firmer at 95c. Whisky firm at $1 02. Pork firm at $24, cash; $17 50 seller all the year. Bacon active and higher at 10⅞c. for Shoulders, cash; 11c. buyer September; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 15½c.@16c., cash; 16c.@16¼c. buyer September. Lard unchanged; refined, 15¾c. Live Hogs dull; stockers, $3@$5; light, fat, $5@$5 50; Yorkers and Bacon, $5 50@$7 50; butchers', $7@$7 75. Cattle steady and in good demand at $1 25@$3 50 for Texan, $2@$3 75 for Cows and Heifers, $3 25@$6 for fair to extra native Steers. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 Hogs, 14,000 Cattle. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat and 7,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—7,700 bbls. Flour, 156,436 bushels Wheat, 78,465 bushels Corn, 62,700 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments—215,260 bushels Wheat, 157,223 bushels Corn. Rail Exports—16,560 bushels Wheat, 41,615 bushels Corn, 47,437 bushels Oats. Canal Freights weak; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 6c. Flour active; sales, 2,000 bbls., on range; Western Spring, $6@$6 50; Bakers', $7@$7 50; Amber, $6 75@$7 25; White, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat steady; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 08½; small lots of White Winter at $1 20. Corn less active; sales, 120,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 85c.@85½c. Oats steady; held at 58c. Rye nominally 90c. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 50@$1 65. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer and higher at $1 25 for No. 2 Red Western; rejected do., $1 15@$1 18; Amber Western, $1 23@$1 25; White Western, $1 20@$1 30; Red Maryland, $1 20@$1 30; Amber do., $1 32@$1 35; White do., $1 20@$1 35. Corn firmer and in good demand at 97c. for White Southern; 92c. for Yellow do.; 92c. for Mixed Western. Oats quiet at 60c.@63c. for Southern; 59c.@60c. for Western Mixed; 61c.@62c. for White. Rye dull at 92c.@96c. Hay unchanged. Pork dull and unchanged. Bulk Meats firm; nothing offering or selling; prices unchanged. Bacon active and unchanged. Hams and Lard unchanged. Butter—Western firm for choice at 26c.@27c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull and lower at 4½c.@4⅝c. Whisky easier at $1 06@$1 07.

TOLEDO, Sept. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand. No. 2 White Wabash, $1 20; No. 3 do., $1 14; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 16; Extra do., $1 21; Amber Michigan, $1 09½@$1 10, spot; $1 11½, October; $1 14, November; No. 2, red, $1 09, spot; $1 10, October; $1 12½, November; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 14. Corn steady; high Mixed, 82¼c.@82½c., spot; 81c., September; Yellow, 82½c.; no grade, 81c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 and Michigan, 52c. Buffalo Freights—More offering at 2¾c.; to Oswego, 5½c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—23,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm; Red, $1 08@$1 12; White, $1 15@$1 20. Corn firm at 82c.@83c. Oats firm at 48c.@53c. Rye firm at 97c. Barley firm and scarce. Butter steady and unchanged. Pork firm and higher at $24@$25. Lard dull and unsettled; Summer, nominally 13¾c. Bulk Meats strong; Shoulders sold at 9¼c., spot; 9½c., buyer September; Sides, nominally 14½c. for Clear Rib; 15c. for Clear. Bacon strong and in good demand; sales at 10½c. for Shoulders; 15½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16c. for Clear Sides. Whisky in good demand at $1.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 04½ for No. 1; $1 for No. 2; September, 95⅞c.; October, 94½c. Oats quiet and firmer at 48c.@48½c. for No. 2. Corn quiet and higher at 76c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye quiet and nominal at 85c. for No. 1. Barley steady at $1 02½ for No. 2 Spring; $1 September; 94¼c. October. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3¾c.; to Oswego, 7¾c. Receipts—2,800 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—9,500 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 6.—Flour and Grain unchanged. Pork unchanged at $23 50. Bacon active and higher at 10¾c.@10⅞c. for Shoulders; 15⅜c.@15½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16c.@16⅛c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c.; Plain do., 14c. Bulk Meats active and higher at 9⅝c. for Shoulders; 14½c.@14⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 15c.@15¼c. for Clear Sides. Lard sold at 16½c. Whisky sold at $1. Bagging—Two-pound Kentucky Hemp, 14c.@14¼c.; Flax and Jute, as to weight, 14½c.@15c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Flour unchanged; sales, 2,000 bbls. Wheat—market easier; sales, 3,000 bushels New Extra White Michigan at $1 33; 1,000 bushels do. at $1 34; Old No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 22. Corn steady; sales, 4,200 bushels at 89c. Corn-meal—$36 for Bolted, and $35 for Unbolted, ℔ ton. Mill-feed higher; Shorts, $22; shipstuffs, $25; Middling, $30, ℔ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—84,700 bushels Wheat, 1,563,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—34,100 bushels Wheat, 752,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—Hams easy at 14½c.@15½c. Coffee quiet; stock in first hands, 3,500; do. in dealers' hands, 7,000. Corn Meal firm at $3 25. Other articles unchanged. The *Price Current* reports the receipt of three Half-barrels of New Cane Syrup, the first of the season, classed fair, which sold at $1 ℔ gallon; the first receipt last year was on Sept. 23, classed good, and sold at $1 21 ℔ gallon; both lots were from the same plantation, at New River, Ascension Parish.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 578 cars against 564 for last week; sales 1,200 head, or 300 head less than last week; highest price realized, 7¼c.; good Illinois Steers brought 6¼c. Sheep and Lambs show a reduction of ¼c.@½c. ℔ ℔., and the market is dull; Sheep, 4c.@4¼c. for common to fair; 4½c.@5¼c. for fair to good; 6c. for extras; Lambs, 5c.@6c. for common to fair; 6c.@6¼c. for fair to good, and 7c. for extras.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher at $1 03 for No. 2 Spring; 97c. for No. 2 do., cash; 96¼c. September; 94½c. October; No. 3 do., 93c.@93¼c.; Rejected, 87½c. Corn in fair demand and lower at 77c.@77¼c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot, 78c. September, 74c. October; High Mixed, 78c.; Rejected, 77c. Oats in fair demand and lower at 47½c. for No. 2, spot, 45¾c. September. White, 48c.@48⅞c. Rye steady at 82c. for No. 2. Barley dull and lower at 96c.@97c. for No. 2 Spring, cash, 94c. September; 80c. for No. 3 Spring. Pork steady at $23, spot, $17 25@$17 37½ seller all the year. Lard nominally 14½c., spot. Bulk Meats in good demand; offerings light; Shoulders, 9c.@9½c. Whisky firm at $1 01. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 3½c.@3¾c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 81,000 bushels Wheat, 121,000 bushels Corn, 59,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 113,000 bushels Wheat, 128,000 bushels Corn, 146,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 12.—Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 11; No. 2, $1 07. Corn firm and steady at 86c. for High Mixed; 85c. for Low Mixed; 81c.@82c. in the ear, on the track. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 1 State, 55c.; No. 2, 53c.; White, 56c. Petroleum quiet but firm.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,400; market steady and unchanged; shipments, 1,800. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; choice grades firm and in good demand; low grades dull and easy; sales of fair to good at $6 90@$7 30; choice to extra, $7 50@$8; shipments, 7,000. Sheep steady at $2 25@$4 50; receipts, 200.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 12.—Flour steady at $4@$7 50. Corn in fair demand and higher at 95c.@97c. Oats steady at 59c.@60c. Lard inactive; prices nominally unchanged. Bacon in fair demand and higher at 11c. for Shoulders; 15¾c.@16c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16c.@16¼c. for Clear Sides.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 19½ for extra; $1 14@$1 15 for No. 1 White; $1 09 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 80c. Oats in good demand at 51c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour and 16,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 12.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 30¼c. Resin firm; $1 80 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 25 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 75.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Corn steady and firm at 97c.@98c. Oats dull but firm; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 66c.; No. 1 White, 70c. Barley dull and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Sept. 12.—Cotton quiet and easier; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 575 bales; gross, 575 bales; sales, 575 bales; stock, 9,291 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 12.—Cotton—demand good; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 1,100 bales; gross, 1,100 bales; exports coastwise, 1,117 bales; sales, 698 bales; stock, 6,481 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—Cotton irregular and easier; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 366 bales; gross, 762 bales; exports coastwise, 922 bales; sales, 250 bales; last evening, 350 bales; stock, 14,539 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 12.—Cotton irregular, active, lower; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 339 bales; exports coastwise, 93 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 4,623 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 12.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 557 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,369 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 12—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares 31½@31¾.

2 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 60c.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three-months bills is 2½ ℔ cent., which is ½ ℔ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 65c.

Plain dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 52½c.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 12.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans 8⅛d.@8¼d.; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; Cotton to arrive 1-16d. cheaper; sales on the basis Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September, at 7⅞d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good ordinary, at 7⅞d.

EVENING—Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 9d.@26s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 12—3:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 41s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

EVENING—Common Resin, 6s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—Sugar and Molasses nominal; stock of Sugar in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 181,000 bxs. and 6,500 hhds.; receipts of the week, 623 bxs. and 183 hhds.; exports during the week, 14,000 bxs. and 1,600 hhds., including 12,500 bxs. and all the hhds. to the United States. Bacon, $35@$38 ℔ cwt. Flour, $23@$25 50 ℔ bbl. Hams—American Sugar-cured, $39@$42 ℔ quintal. Lard, in kegs, $38@$38 50 ℔ quintal; in tins, $45@$46. Potatoes, $8 50@$9 ℔ bbl. Tallow, $21@$23 ℔ quintal. Wax, yellow, $14 ℔ arrobe; White, $24@$26. Empty Hogsheads, $7@$7 50. Shooks nominal. Hoops, long shaved, $135@$140 ℔ M. Freights nominal. Spanish Gold, 184@185; American, 187@188. Exchange in fair demand, but weak; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 66@68 premium; short sight, 70@73 premium; 60 days, gold, 81@83 premium; short sight, 84@86 premium; on London, 112@115 premium; on Paris, 83@85 premium.

THE COTTON GOODS MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—The *Transcript* says: "The Cotton Goods market has been so low recently that the idea prevails of a large accumulation in the hands of the manufacturers. A canvass of the mill agencies shows the contrary to be the case, for should the entire stock held be distributed, there would be an absolute scarcity. The aggregate will not exceed eight days' production at the mills, and some can be set as low as five days."

LAW REPORTS.

CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
6	Andrew, &c., vs. New-Jersey Steam-boat Company.	140	Caldwell vs. Caldwell.
15	Carpenter vs. Van Pelt.	142	Brady vs. Van Loon, &c.
23	Yugganzo vs. Brad, &c.	143	Hazleton, &c., vs. Smith.
41	Brigham, &c., vs. K. & S. R. R. Co.	156	Chamberlain, &c., vs. Lindsay.
64	McNamara vs. Sexten, &c.	183	Walcott vs. Armstrong.
67	Con. Bank Note Co. vs. Ind. Ex. Co.	189	Winn vs. McClellan.
79	Parish vs. Shearman, &c.	193	Hess vs. Easton.
89	Ames, &c., vs. Redlich, &c.	194	Brown vs. Moeller.
128	Hoagland vs. Alden.	196	Ebbinghousen vs. Templeton, &c.
135	Mer. Bk. of Canada vs. P. M. S. S. Co.	197	Redmond, &c., vs. Hoge, &c.
		198	Sullivan vs. The Mayor, &c.
		199	Dorn vs. Smith, &c.
		200	Same vs. Same.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Bell vs. Duffy.	155	O'Brien vs. Saunders.
3	Van Voorhis vs. Decourcy.	156	Griffin vs. Wilde et al.
13	Schmaltug vs. Stahl.	157	Coleman vs. Worster.
31	Butler vs. Conger.	158	McKie vs. Stripp.
96	Schuyler et al. vs. Ulrick.	159	Wagner vs. Bayles.
148	Keechler vs. Kavanagh et al.	160	O'Rourke vs. Brennan.
411	Ogden vs. Duncalf et al.	161	Read vs. Toplvani.
		163	Duryea vs. Robinson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Spaulding, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
164	Tighe vs. Renault.	172	Blum vs. Creanelle Manufacturing.
70	Orange National Bank vs. Applegate.	175	N. Y. Nickel P. Co. vs. Shepard et al.
72	Lyder et al. vs. U. S. Rifle and C. Co.	176	Hoffman et al. vs. Styles et al.
434	Eicke vs. Gunninger.	179	Hyslop et al. vs. Kennard.
511	Schreyer vs. Knubel.	180	Walters vs. Fitzgerald
165	Hoyt vs. Cohen.	181	Bucky vs. Hampshire and B. Coal Co.
166	Fessler vs. Turnverein S Gymnasium.	182	Hamburger vs. Malback.
168	Chamberlain vs. Raymond.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by McAdam, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
409	Hossbacher vs. Strakosch.	382	Kornman et al. vs. Menzel et al.
250	Hatzel vs. Hecht et al.	399	Mener vs. Bowery National Bank.
258	Mossman vs. Kassatang.	359	Tysen et al. vs. Diehl et al.
378	Lippman vs. McDonough.	369	Cohn vs. Koloriski et al.
362	Stark vs. Kehuetz.	983	Van Voorhis vs. Cohn.
124	Brown vs. Murphy.	247	Fry vs. Mackay
184	Laury vs. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Co.	91	Maidhof vs. Koenig.
343	Raubitechel vs. Haas.	811	Ford vs. Johnson et al.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

New notes of issue must be filed in all cases ten days before the first Monday in October, 1874, with date of appeal, the number on May Calendar, and the name of the Judge who tried the case.

The note of issue must further state whether appeal from an order or judgment, or the same will not be placed on the calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Frank Russell, robbery.	Catharine McGuire, grand larceny.
Patrick Dobbins, felonious assault and battery.	John Shay, larceny from the person.
Peter J. Walsh, burglary.	Melvin F. Hayner, forgery
Henry Walker, burglary.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company vs. Posner.—I will make no order before Wednesday next, (Sept. 16,) at 11 A. M. Let party show on that day and hour that he has removed all liquors he is forbidden to sell from the premises.

A WARM REGION.

The Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise* adds the following to its long list of curious stories: "We are informed that the reason why there are no shade trees about the hotel at the Genoa Hot Springs, and why none can be grown there, is that the ground is too hot for them. It is said that upon digging through the thin surface soil a substratum of hard earth—called a hard pan—is found. This is two or three feet in thickness, and upon digging through it almost anywhere in the neighborhood, boiling hot water is encountered. On account of this subterranean lake of hot water, trees of no kind can be made to grow in the neighborhood. Soil enough for the nourishment of the trees cannot be collected upon the surface, and the moment their roots pass through the substratum they are in hot water and are cooked. By sinking an artesian well in this place there could doubtless be obtained a fine fountain of hot water, but if it were desired to surround this fountain with trees it would be necessary to have them made of cast iron."

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.

NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.

The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Offers superior educational advantages and the accommodations of a delightful home; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. Boarding pupils limited to thirty. A few vacancies.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,

ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE,

No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,

No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,

For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c., Reopens Sept. 21.

Elementary Class for boys from eight upwards.

SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE. CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.

A. COLIN, M. E.,

Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

ATHENÆUM SEMINARY

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Corner of Clinton st. and Atlantic av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Prof. GEO. N. BIGELOW, A. M., } Principals.
Rev. JOHN F. BIGELOW, D. D., }

The seventeenth year of this school will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1874.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Mme. D'HERVILLY, Principal, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia.

English, French, and Latin.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Misses. French is the language of the family.

WILL REOPEN SEPT. 21.

C. M. HARRISON. REV. M. MAURY.

NEW-YORK POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL—One of the best institutions in the City; prepares for business or college. Location, No. 77 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 21, 1874.

References:

Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D., LL. D.; Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D.; F. A. P. Barnard, D. D., LL. D.; A. S. Webb, LL. D.; H. Drisler, LL. D.; Hon. Hamilton Fish.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Holladay Collegiate Institute, No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. Utmost care and special attention given to preparing boys for college, for scientific schools, or for business. Reopens Sept. 21. Circulars containing all necessary information at No. 47 West 49th st., where the Principal may be seen or addressed. WALTER HOLLADAY.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University;) the thirty-eighth year begins Sept. 14th; primary, commercial, and classical departments.

M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.

Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas; hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE BOARDING AND DAY school for young gentlemen and children, No. 35 East 62d st., near Central Park, which is the playground of the school, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Terms moderate. No extras. Prospectus sent by mail.

Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for Boys, Jamaica, Long Island. EMILE VIBNOT, A. M., Principal; collegiate, scientific and business courses; French and German; French, the language of the family; terms, $400; five day boarders, $350; music the only extra. Opens Sept. 15.

ABINGDON BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children.—Male department separate. Thorough grounding in English and practical branches. Also preparation in collegiate studies and for business. Interview or circular at Class Rooms, No. 275 West 11th st., New-York.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal or JAMES WILDE, Jr., No. 482 Broadway.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. H. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—MISS VEDDER will succeed Miss WHITTEMORE in her School for Young Ladies and Children; course of instruction and corps of teachers will remain the same. Reopens Sept. 15.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for boys, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., re-opens Sept. 14. Thorough courses of instruction. Circulars at rooms.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

M. OAKEY'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL for boys, Jamesburg, N. J., reopens Sept. 16; a limited number, careful instruction, and pleasant home. Send for circular.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.—REV. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The next year will begin Sept. 15.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15.

A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. N. H. GILLET WILL OPEN A BOARDING and day school, for young ladies and children, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at Orange, N. J.

MISS MASON WILL RESUME HER HOME classes for young ladies and children on Oct. 1, at No. 113 West 44th st. Address by letter until Sept. 15.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 16.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—School year will begin Sept. 21. For prospectus address S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS C. S. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School for Boys, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 23.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

GRAMMAR

111th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

OPENS SEPT. 21, NINETEENTH YEAR.

Rooms—Superior. **Supervision**—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.

Patrons—Of from 5 to 18 years' connection:

H. M. Alexander,	John Brooks,	Dr. S. T. Hubbard,
Jno. Auchincloss,	Adam T. Bruce,	John L. Melcher,
John Adriance,	Benjamin Curtis,	Orson D. Munn,
Jas. B. Adriance,	Henry Day,	Wm. H. Osborn,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett,	Jas. H. Goadby,	James Somerville
John S. Boyd,	Parker Handy,	Homer H. Stuart.

Charlier Institute

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

Founded A. D. 1820.

Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal, No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av., (late No. 101 West 14th st.) Boys prepared for college or business. A primary department. The fifty-fifth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1874. Circulars furnished on application. School-rooms open for inspection and for classifying new pupils from 2 to 5 P. M., Sept. 14 to 19.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children No. 12 East 47th st., Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, and also the new branch at Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.

An early attendance is specially requested.

School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals.

No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park.

Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D.,	G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D.,	H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D.,	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D.,	Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.,
E. H. Chapin, D. D.,	Prof C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D.,	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERman Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island.—French and German spoken in the house; location healthy; terms, $280 per annum.

Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, Principal, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianiste, from London. School will reopen Sept. 17.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, gentlemen, and children, and boarding-school for young gentlemen, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st.—German, English, and French thoroughly taught by native instructors. Commercial and classical departments. Kindergarten and training school for kindergarteners. Sixteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 15. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES, WITH KINDERGARTEN,

No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56ths sts.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.

Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Established 1820.

School year will open Sept. 16.

For circulars address

E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MISS AYRES'

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.

JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M. Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, RUTHERFORD PLACE AND 16TH ST.—Commences its fourteenth year, ninth month, eight, 1874; superior location; advantages excellent; terms moderate. Apply at Seminary for catalogue.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE RE opened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Carpentry taught. Outdoor classes organized.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRIVATE AND boarding school and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st., New-York. Connected with this institution is a Kindergarten. Send for circulars. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

MRS. M. S. PARKS,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Address as above.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will begin its next term Sept. 15. First roll-call at 6 P. M.

MISS BURGESS

WILL REOPEN her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23, at No. 108 West 47th st.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

MISS CRUTTENDEN, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent instructors, will re-open, on Sept. 28, her school for young ladies and children, at No. 39 West 35th st.

MISS BALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

NEWPORT, R. I.—HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Preparation for Harvard and other Colleges, and for business; German and French taught; commences, Sept. 15. Address H. H. FAY, or J. R. LESLIE, Principals.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

MISS ARROWSMITH, NO. 321 2D AV., BEtween 18th and 19th sts., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH THORough instruction and care, will reopen Sept. 18. Address Miss CHAPIN, No. 58 West 33d st.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—Students received any time before Oct. 20.

GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17, 1874.

MR. HAMMOND'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) will open Sept. 21.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS, 358 LEXINGTON av., between 40th and 41st sts., will reopen Sept. 21.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempsted, Long Island.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, Suffern, N. Y. $240 pays for board and tuition. T. W. SUFFERN, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington square.

GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Opens its thirty-second year Sept. 14. Circulars at book stores and at the Institute.

Ten students were admitted to college from this Institute in June last. (See circular, page 36.)

All elementary and higher academical branches are thoroughly taught in Junior, Middle, Senior, and Post graduate Departments.

Prof. AKIN instructs in mathematics, commercial branches, and natural science; Prof. DIEFENDORFF in Latin, Greek, English literature, and history; Profs. GAULIER, SCHEIKLER, RAMOS, WASSERCHEID, WILEY, STANTON, COMBS, and PALMER respectively in French, German, Spanish, drawing, elocution, penmanship, spelling, reading, geography, grammar, &c.

LOCATION unsurpassed for attractiveness and accessibility from all parts of New-York and suburban places.

The building, erected expressly for the Institute and the residence of the Principal, (who can be seen day or evening,) is admirably constructed, and furnished for the convenience and comfort of teachers and pupils.

Reference of a few of its patrons:

Hon. A. Klamroth,	Isaac Odell,	(No. Alexis Godillott,
Hon. P. H. Jones,	93 Wall st.,)	Frank Green,
Hon. P. A. Conkling,	Benj. L. Brigg,	Wm. A. Leggett,
	P. S. Halstead,	R. M. Funkhouser,
Hon. Sam'l Hall,	John M. Tilford,	Erasmus Sterling,
Charles Bliven,	Geo. C. Hallett,	Aaron Hardman,
J. W. Dowling, M. D.,	Royal E. Deane,	Ered. H. Stege,
John Roach, (Morgan Iron Works,)	J. Elliott Condict,	Edw'd C. Gregory,
	Jacob S. Browne,	Wm. H. Hall,
Rob't Bonner,	Joseph Cornell,	Alpheus Freeman.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

NO. 620 5TH AV.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children

Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

SEABURY SEMINARY,

No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park, commences Sept. 21, the eighth successful year. A thorough English and French school for young ladies and children. Also, a separate school for boys' under the immediate charge of a clergyman. Three departments—Senior, junior, and kindergarten. Modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, and music taught by Professors. Highest references. Apply to Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st., New-York.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 5th day of October. Candidates for admission will be received at the College, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Members of the College classes having conditions to fulfill will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES.—Applicants for admission to the School of Mines for the ensuing year, are requested to report themselves at the Registrar's office, in the School Buildings, on the College grounds, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs, on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 9:30 A. M. Exercises will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 5.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

MRS. BLEECKER'S

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Will reopen Sept. 28, 1874,

NO. 20 EAST 47TH ST.

FRENCH AND GERMAN Resident Governesses.

MRS. J. V. B. BLEECKER, MISS PEGRAM.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The twenty-ninth year will begin Sept. 16, 1874. The boarding department affords a pleasant home for young ladies from abroad.

For particulars address

A. CRITTENDEN, Ph .D., Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening for business education. This Institution received the first premium for penmanship at the American Institute.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE WILL REopen Sept. 23, 1874.—A limited number of boarders accommodated. For circulars, address J. IRVING BURNS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 489 5th av., or CHAS. F. DEEMS, D. D., President, Church of the Strangers.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of parents. Sent free.

T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY.

No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square.

Superior instruction in singing, piano music, harmony, and modern languages.

FRANCIS A. GERLACH, Director.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,

NO. 59 WEST 42D ST.,

RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, German, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; will reopen Sept. 28.

MISS PERINE.

No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, (formerly No. 106 East 38th st.,) will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 28.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address

H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD & CO.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at THOMSON'S, and CARTER'S, Nos. 1,107, 530, and 1,269 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address

ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A FIRST-CLASS Boarding School for Boys, South Amboy, N. J., reopens Sept. 14. Board and tuition, $200 to $250.

J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

☞ Fun's over; study begins. ☜

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MISSES DOREMUS

Will reopen their Day School, THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 47 East 21st st.

THE MISSES PERKINS REOPEN THEIR school for girls and their Kindergarten, at No. 116 Waverley place, Sept. 30. For circulars apply to the above address.

JACKSON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, No. 256 East 123d st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 15. Miss JACKSON, Principal.

PARENTS WILL FIND A SCHOOL AND HOME where their sons may receive the best of care and instruction at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

MACGREGOR HALL.

A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.

M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

NOW, BOYS, FOR WORK.

Sept. 21, Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.

MISS M. W. WARREN.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SMALL boys; number limited. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS ISABEL S. MOORE will reopen Sept. 29, in Sunday-school-room of New Jerusalem Church, No. 114 East 35th st.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART—N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water-colors, oil-painting. Evening classes Wednesday and Saturday.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 329 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

ART SCHOOL.—ELUCIDATIVE GEMS, 50 CENTS. Circulars free. WOOD'S Art Parlors, Rochester, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Conn.

DR. CALLISENS' DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 131 West 43d st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL REopen Sept. 21. Lexington av., south-east corner of 37th st.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 21.

MISS CONOVER WILL REOPEN HER HOME Boarding School for Children, Old Bridge, N. J., Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

No. 108 West 59th st.

on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.

LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.

BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV.,

BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.,

Reopens Monday, Sept. 7.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 112 5th av., between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe Building.)

The only music school in this country which is conducted by practical musicians. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and thoretically taught.

The Amateur Orchestra and Orchestral School meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M.

The Amateur Opera recitals take place every fourth Wednesday in each month.

Lectures on the different musical sciences will be delivered every third Wednesday, by the greatest celebrities in the country.

The Conservatory Library, numbering now over 15,000 musical works, available to pupils.

ERNST EBERHARD, }
ANGELO TORRIANI, } Musical Directors.
WM. K. BASSFORD, }

P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

under the direction of

PROF. S. B. MILLS.

A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS COMSTOCK,

NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST., RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)

Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.

Only eight boarding pupils received.

Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS

at NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,

OPENS SEPT. 21.

Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.

E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 31st., (house next the church,) will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Her KINDERGARTEN will enter on its third year on the same day.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The university will reopen for the coming year on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

Instruction is free, in both Classical and Scientific Departments.

Young men seeking admission to either may present themselves at the Chancellor's room, in the university, on Washington square, for their preliminary examination, on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at 9:30 A. M.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The preparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, formerly instructor in Harvard, is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., also to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, &c., Cambridge. Address 115 East 26th st., (formerly 129 East 24th st.

MME. LESPINASSE'S

Fort Washington French Institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MISS MEEKER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21,

At No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS Will reopen her French, German, and English Day-school for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 23 West 48th st., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Particular attention paid to the German language.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—A Boarding-school for both sexes, under the care of the Society of Friends. Fall term begins 9th month 7th.

Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 West 18th st., will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

A GRADUATE (HARVARD, 1858,) OF large experience in teaching, will receive two or three boys into his family to prepare for business or college; Episcopalians preferred. Address MENTOR, Box No. 150, Morrisania, N. Y.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downingtown, Chester Co., Pa.—Easy of access, homelike, and thorough in instruction. Terms reasonable. Send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTItute for Boys, corner Broadway and 45th st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.

Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.

For catalogues, &c., apply to

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,

AUG. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The seventeenth annual session begins Oct. 5 next. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the Bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, scholar, and gold medalist of foreign university, desires to establish a school in which the thorough drill of English public schools would be given. Takes private pupils. Prepares for scientific schools and college, (English or American.) City reference of highest class. Address TUTOR, No. 29 West 15th st.

WANTED—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING English branches, French, and music, to instruct a small class of pupils; school-room and comfortable board will be provided; location near New-York City; accessible by boat and rail. Address, with references, E. L. C., Great Neck Post Office, Long Island.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY WITH UNEXceptionable references desires a position as daily governess to attend a class of young children in New-York or Brooklyn; rudiments of French, German, and music, if required. Address A. S., P. O. Box No. 666, New-York.

A LADY OF HIGHEST CULTURE, SPEAKing French and Spanish to perfection, desires a position to give lessons for her board in either language. For particulars apply to Mrs. Mitchell's Teacher's Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, GRADUATED at Yale, will instruct two or three private pupils in the classics or mathematics. Address C. A. N., No. 43 Lexington av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SONGS of GRACE & GLORY.

The very best Sunday-School Song Book. By W. F. SHERWIN and S. J. VAIL; 160 pages; Splendid Hymns, Choice Music, Tinted Paper, Superior Binding. Price in Boards, 35c.; $3 60 per Dozen; $30 per 100. A Specimen Copy in paper cover mailed for 25 cents.

Six New Songs, in pamphlet form, for SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONCERTS or ANNIVERSARIES, from "SONGS of GRACE and GLORY." Price $2 per 100. Specimen copy of the Anniversary Songs and 5 sample pages of the Book mailed for 3 cent stamp. Publishers,

HORACE WATERS & SON,

481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cubo, Wed'day, Sept. 16	Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 3
Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19	Abyssinia, Wed., Oct. 7
*Scotia, Wed'day, Sept. 23	China, Saturday, Oct. 10
Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 26	*Russia, Wed'day, Oct. 14
Algeria, Wed'day, Sept. 30	Java, Saturday, Oct. 17

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 11 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

PEMBROKE..........Sept. 16
GLAMORGAN..........Sept. 26

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency
Steerage..........$30 currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 16
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Sept. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Oct. 7
STATE OF FLORIDA..........Wednesday, Oct. 14

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Australia, Wed....Sept. 16	Ethiopia, Saturday, Oct. 3
Bolivia, Saturday..Sept. 19	California, Saturday, Oct. 10
Elysia, Saturday...Sept. 26	Utopia, Saturday....Oct. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $25.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday..Sept. 19
PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday..Oct. 3
ST. LAURENT, LACHESNEZ..........Saturday..Oct. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.......Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. 55 Broadway.

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(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE..........Sept. 22, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..........Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Oct. 13, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES..........Oct. 20, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Sept. 22.
LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, Oct. 6.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy.......Sept. 17, 9 A. M.	Erin..........Sept. 26, 3 P. M.
Spain......Sept. 19, 10 A. M.	Egypt.........Oct. 3, 11 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND..........Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, Oct. 3, at 12 M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W. NORDENHOLT, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DONAU, Capt. H. A. F. NEYNABER, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

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CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Sept. 17
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Sept. 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........Sept. 24
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Oct. 1

For freight or passage, apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. LIMA, Sept. 19, at 12 noon.

COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, Sept. 26, at 12 M.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

ALASKA..........Oct. 3
COLORADO..........Oct. 17
CHINA..........Oct. 31
CITY OF PEKING..........Nov. 14

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

RATE OF PASSAGE, $300 CURRENCY.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow.

Freight will be received on new pier adjoining Pier No. 42, on and after Monday, Aug. 31.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BUCKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 19, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Thursday, Sept. 17.

COLUMBIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, Sept. 19.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.

ANDES..........Sept. 4

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.

ETNA..........Sept. 22

For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.

ATLAS..........Sept. 15.
CLARIBEL..........Oct. 9.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Sept. 15.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. S. CURTIS, Sept. 22.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Sept. 29.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorised offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,

No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 5, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SHORE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island. L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:15, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A.M. and 9:35 P.M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 6:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:45 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O C S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.

The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

E. A. DE VEAU, Freight Agent. L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:10 P. M.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, 8th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 8th....6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 9th..3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 9th..6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 10th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 10th..6:45 A. M.
Friday, 11th.....3:30 P. M.	Friday, 11th.....6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 12th...4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th...7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 13th.....9:00 A. M.	Sunday, 13th.....5:00 A. M.
	Sunday, 13th.....4:90 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30 Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR YONKERS DAILY. STEAMER "SAPPHO" leaves Pier 26 N. R., foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKaway Beach every day. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. The popular Sound steamer AMERICUS, on and after Sept. 8, will make one excursion every day, leaving as follows: West 11th st., North River, at 8:40 A. M.; Barclay st., North River, at 8:50 A. M.; Pier No. 2, North River, at 9 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach at 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents. Good refreshments on board.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF MArble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiles, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., near 3d av., is selling and manufacturing [illegible] and marbleized mantels and other [illegible]